

North American Birdwatching Survey

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1. Introduction.

Waterfowl hunters have, and continue to, play an important role in the conservation of waterfowl species. They provide financial support for conservation programs and habitat acquisition, protection, restoration and enhancement; they also assist in the monitoring of waterfowl populations and play important roles in population management (Heffelfinger, Giest & Wishart, 2013). Although national surveys have documented recreation use, activity categories have not been consistent to allow for the identification of participation trends: in 1996, 235,000 Canadians hunted waterfowl; in 2012, 2.1 million Canadians participated in hunting and trapping (Federal-Provincial-Territorial Task Force on the Importance of Nature to Canadians, 1999; Federal, Provincial, and Territorial Governments of Canada, 2014). Some provincial-level studies suggest a decline in hunting participation; for example, participation in hunting in Alberta declined by 28% and hunter retention declined by 30-35% between 1990 and 2000 (Watson & Boxall, 2005). One reason for changes in hunting participation is changes in social structures that support hunting traditions due to increased urbanization (Watson & Boxall, 2005). In response to this decline of the number of waterfowl hunters, and in an effort to broaden the base of waterfowl and wetland conservation supporters, the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) introduced the goal of “Growing the numbers of waterfowl hunters, other conservationists, and citizens who enjoy and actively support waterfowl and wetlands conservation” (North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 2012, p. 2). In an effort to address this goal, birdwatchers were engaged in a continental survey to examine their motivations for participation, and their preferences for waterfowl and wetlands management objectives. Knowing more about birdwatchers’ attitudes, behaviours, priorities, and characteristics will aid in understanding Canadians’ participation in nature-based activities and conservation priorities more generally. Furthermore, this research will inform waterfowl hunting and viewing management policies.

The ultimate success of the NAWMP depends on maintaining its relevance to stakeholders and society. Better understanding what people value about waterfowl and their habitats can foster this relevancy. Without this information, NAWMP population, habitat, and people objectives may not reflect stakeholder and societal values, and management and policy decisions may lead to actions that could be either irrelevant or counter to stakeholder and societal expectations. This study integrated several fields of research, including outdoor recreation, environmental sociology, and wildlife management. This study developed, delivered, and analyzed a survey of adult Canadian birdwatchers. The survey elicited birdwatcher participation characteristics, information about identify, and knowledge about, interest in, and preferences for waterfowl and wetland conservation.

2. Study Objectives.

This study is part of a larger North American initiative to examine people's interactions with waterfowl and wetlands in order to understand the dynamics of these interactions, and how the motivations for these interactions appear to have shifted from consumption to appreciation. This research investigated the characteristics that influence birdwatching and waterfowl hunting participation in Canada, and permit a broader examination of waterfowl conservation in a North American context. This effort represents the first continental effort to actively engage the broad range of stakeholders and management professionals in the process of developing objectives for waterfowl and wetlands management. Six objectives framed the development of this study:

1. Assess what hunters and other waterfowl conservationists (*i.e.*, bird watchers/birders) most desire from their natural resource-based management and social settings to inform NAWMP objectives and select habitat and population management alternatives.
2. Establish baseline measures that can be repeated to inform the development of a Public Engagement Strategy and monitor trends in achieving the NAWMP goal of "growing numbers of waterfowl hunters, other conservationists, and citizens who enjoy and actively support waterfowl and wetlands conservation."
3. Assess waterfowl hunters' and conservationists' knowledge, preferences, levels of use and support for waterfowl and wetlands conservation.
4. Assess the general publics' participation in waterfowl - associated recreation and how much they support waterfowl and wetlands conservation.
5. Assess the general publics' awareness and their perceptions regarding the importance of the benefits and values (*i.e.*, *ecological goods and services* — EGS) provided by waterfowl and wetlands conservation.
6. Assess waterfowl professionals' perspectives on the levels of waterfowl populations and habitats needed to support hunter and viewer use opportunities.

The expected outcomes of these studies were:

1. Quantified measures of stakeholder preferences;
2. A greater likelihood of developing NAWMP objectives and management actions that are informed by waterfowl and wetland stakeholders; and
3. A focus on harvest management actions that will provide the greatest benefits in terms of stakeholder preferences within the context of what is biologically feasible.

The key research was completed by a collaborative research team at the University of Alberta, the U.S. Geological Survey's Fort Collins Science Center, and the Minnesota Cooperative Research Unit located at the University of Minnesota.

3. Study Design & Methods.

The development of baseline measures for birdwatching focused on participants' decisions, identity, and capacity. Individual *decisions* to participate in waterfowl hunting are reflected in participation patterns; questions about decisions inform baseline participation levels in birdwatching, and on birdwatchers' degrees of recreation specialization and types of participation. Measures of *identity* formation focused on determining the degree of specialization that birdwatchers have achieved (*i.e.*, an individual's formation of their identity as a birdwatcher). Long-term sustainability of waterfowl and wetlands depends on building support and relevancy: it is a matter of maintaining or increasing the *capacity* to increase waterfowl populations, protect and restore habitat, and the activities people enjoy that involve waterfowl and wetlands. *Institutional capacity* can be thought of in terms of the social, political, economic, and human capital. The survey examined the levels of social, political, economic, and human capital that birdwatchers provide to waterfowl and wetland conservation.

A discrete choice experiment formed part of the survey. In stated choice experiments, people are presented a range of hypothetical choice sets. Each choice set includes a different combination of levels associated with each attribute of a product or plan; waterfowl and wetlands management elements could be thought of as the attributes. For example, choice sets might include different combinations of the attributes: waterfowl population size, amount of habitat, participation level, number of other recreationists present, and success rate. The choice set attributes were determined by workshops conducted with birdwatchers across Canada in the Winter of 2016. The discrete choice experiment provides quantified measures of birdwatcher preferences about potential conditions influencing birdwatching experiences, and management actions and objectives. This approach is designed to help understand how individuals evaluate trade-offs when making choices that involve multiple dimensions, such as attributes related to waterfowl populations, habitat, and social and managerial conditions. For example, a birdwatcher may consider the diversity of bird species present, social conditions, the potential to see rare birds, travel distance, and other factors when deciding whether to participate in a birdwatching opportunity.

3.1. Questionnaire Development.

The core design team for the *National Birdwatching Survey* included Human Dimensions Working Group (HDWG) members from the Atlantic, Mississippi, Central and Pacific Flyways. This team held multiple meetings and webinars to identify appropriate sampling approaches and questionnaire design elements. In addition to achieving the study objectives and implementing the discrete choice experiments on birdwatching and hunting preferences, the hunter and birdwatching surveys included questions about three important areas identified by the HDWG as important (*i.e.*, decisions, identity, and capacity). A brief description/rationale for each question follows. Copies of the English and French questionnaires can be found in Appendix A.

3.1.1. Question 1: Participation in Nature-Based Activities.

Q1 In the last 12 months, have you participated in the following nature-based activities?

This question asked about general participation in outdoor recreation activities, including close-to-home and away-from-home pursuits, consumptive and non-consumptive activities, and motorized and non-motorized activities. This question permits an assessment of the breadth of respondents' outdoor recreation activity.

3.1.2. Question 2: Participation in Activities Related to Wild Birds.

Q2 In the last 12 months, which of the following activities related to wild birds did you participate in, if any?

This question asked about general participation in activities that are related to birdwatching to provide a sense of respondents' engagement in birdwatching from low-engagement activities (*e.g.*, watching birds from my home) to high-engagement activities (*e.g.*, counting/monitoring birds for programs like the Christmas or Backyard Bird Counts).

3.1.3. Question 3: Birdwatching Activates for Different Types of Wild Birds.

Q3 In the last 12 months, did you participate in the following activities with the types of wild birds below?

This question asked about respondents' birdwatching behaviours (*i.e.*, watching, feeding, and photographing) different types of wild birds.

3.1.4. Questions 4 and 5: Participation in, and Number of, Trips Taken from Home Primarily for Birdwatching.

Q4 In the past 12 months, did you take any trips at least 1.6 km (1 mile) or more from your home primarily for birdwatching?

Q5 In the past 12 months, about how many trips at least 1.6 km (1 mile) from your home did you take primarily for birdwatching?

These two questions measured respondents' participation in birdwatching trips away from home.

3.1.5. Discrete Choice Models for Preferred Trips

This question set is a discrete choice experiment (DCE) that examined the preferences of birdwatchers concerning different potential combinations of experiential birdwatching elements. Discrete choice experiments represent a rigorous, quantitative approach to determine the relative importance of multiple attributes or objectives on choice decision processes. The approach is founded on random utility theory, a robust theory of human choice behavior (Louviere, Hensher & Swait, 2000; Louviere, Flynn & Carson, 2010; Thurstone, 1927; McFadden & Train, 2000). In stated choice experiments, survey respondents are presented a range of hypothetical choice sets. Each choice set includes a different combination of levels associated with each attribute of a product or plan. For example, choice sets might include different combinations of the attributes: diversity of bird species, opportunity to see rare birds, and travel distance. Through this exercise, we would be able to determine the relative importance (*i.e.*, weights/utilities) that birdwatchers place on the individual attributes, the tradeoffs they are willing to make among attributes, and the total utility or value that will be achieved from different combinations of the attributes (Ryan, 1996; Wattage, Mardle & Pascoe, 2005). Choice models present hypothetical scenarios to respondents to derive individuals' preferences for alternatives composed of multiple resource and management attributes (Adamowicz, Louviere & Williams, 1994; Louviere, Hensher & Swait, 2000; Oh *et al.*, 2005). The approach depends on the imperfect relationship between behavioral intention and behavior (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980), yet allows estimation of the effects of all parameters of interest independently. Individuals are assumed to be utility maximizers, and respondents' choices reflect the perceived utility of the alternatives presented (McFadden, 1981). Individual respondent choices reflect the personal utility of attributes and attribute levels, and are aggregated to estimate the utility of attributes and attribute levels in a population (McFadden, 1981). In an economic sense, utility is a measure of the perceived usefulness of something to an individual. The degree to which someone chooses one circumstance over another provides the ability to measure its perceived usefulness, or utility, to that person. In general, the utility of an attribute level may be considered a reflection of relative desirability (Orme, 2014).

Alternatives presented in this discrete choice experiment consisted of seven attributes:

1. Diversity: How many kind or species of birds you see
2. Rarity: Whether there are rare or unusual species of birds
3. Number of birds: The total number of birds you see
4. Ease of access: How difficult it is to get into and around an area
5. Wetlands: Whether the area contains wetland habitat (shallow ponds or marshes) and wetland species
6. Naturalness: The degree to which the area is in a natural condition or has been developed
7. Travel distance: Total distance from home to the location (one-way).

Response levels varied between two and five levels for each attribute (Table 1). In order to have adequate statistical power to conduct this experiment, ten choice sets (each containing two scenarios) were developed. Respondents were presented with ten different paired hypothetical comparisons of birdwatching experiences and asked to choose one option. Each scenario included two viewing option choices plus a “none” (*i.e.*, I would not go if these were my only choices).

Table 1. Possible trip choice characteristics in discrete choice experiment.

Attribute	Possible Levels
Diversity How many kind or species of birds you see.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observe 10 or fewer species • Observe 20 species • Observe 30 species • Observe 40 or more species
Rarity Whether there are rare or unusual species of birds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rare or unusual species • Chance to see rare or unusual species
Number of Birds The total number of birds you see.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 100 birds • Hundreds of birds • Thousands of birds
Ease of Access How difficult it is to get into and around an area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy access with paved trails and roads • Moderate access with some paved trails • Difficult access with unpaved trails and paths
Wetlands Whether the area contains wetland habitat (shallow ponds or marshes) and wetland species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No wetland habitats • Wetlands but NO waterfowl/wetland birds • Wetlands with waterfowl/wetland birds
Naturalness The degree to which the area is in a natural condition or has been developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area is developed • Natural habitat and setting
Travel Distance Total distance from home to the location (one-way).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3.2 km (2 miles) or less • 40 km (25 miles) • 80 km (50 miles) • 160 km (100 miles) • 320 km (200 miles)

The resultant hierarchical Bayes models include average utilities (or ‘usefulness’) for each attribute level, and summarize birdwatchers’ attribute preferences, and the overall importance of the seven attributes embodied in respondents’ choices.

3.1.6. Questions 6, 7, 8, and 9: Recreation Specialization.

Q6 We are interested in knowing how much birdwatching means to you. Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with the following statements about your involvement in birdwatching.

Q7 Do you have any of the following equipment that you own primarily for birdwatching?

Q8 How would you rate your own ability to observe and identify birds? Please respond on a scale where 1 = Novice to 7 = Expert.

Q9 We are interested in knowing how you participate in birdwatching. Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each of the following statements about your involvement in birdwatching.

Recreationists, even those that pursue the same activity like birdwatchers, are not homogeneous (Salz, Loomis & Finn, 2001; Rollins & Robinson, 2002; Fulton & Hundertmark, 2004). Recreationists differ in their values, the activities that they pursue, the settings that they prefer, the experiences they desire, and their motivation for participating (Choi, Loomis & Ditton, 1994). Traditional social aggregation variables neither completely explain recreation participation, nor the variation among preferences, attitudes, and behaviours (Bryan, 1977; McFarlane, Boxall & Watson, 1998). One way to contextualize birdwatching participation is an examination of birdwatchers' identity and commitment to the activity. Identity is the process by which an individual distinguishes themselves from others, and refers to one's affiliation with a particular social group (Hoult, 1977; Stryker, 2000). Group membership often brings together people with similar attitudes and opinions; the emotional significance of association with like-minded individuals reinforces a person's social identity (Tajfel, 1982), and affects their concept of self. It has been argued that social identity serves a cognitive function that facilitates group behaviour (Turner, 1982). This research frames identity in terms of the recreation specialization framework (Bryan, 1977). The utility of the specialization framework lies in its ability to predict attitudes, preferences, and behaviour (McFarlane, 1994). As a recreationist's degree of specialization increases, so too does their degree of knowledge about various aspects of the activity that they pursue. The differences in knowledge among recreationists with differing levels of specialization may lead to differences in attitudes, preferences and behaviour (Scott & Shafer, 2001). Degrees of recreation specialization are related to attitudes about, and preferences for, management practices (Salz, Loomis & Finn, 2001; Manning, 1999; Bryan, 2000; Jackson, 1987): as specialization increases, recreation management preferences can shift from resource consumption to preferences for management strategies that focus on and resource conservation.

Personal connections to nature can influence how people acquire their knowledge about land-use management strategies and approaches. Knowing about what people's connection to nature are could

yield information about the general relevancy of nature to respondents; this information may assist in the interpretation of general attitudes and perceptions for priorities for land-use management, and could address how “experienced” people are when addressing land-use issues and priorities. This set of questions measured the degree of a person’s involvement in birdwatching. Participation in birdwatching provides opportunities to experience nature and the environment first-hand; these experiences can shape people’s attitudes and beliefs about the management of natural resources. The recreation specialization items in these questions have been informed by Schroeder *et al.* (2013) and Needham *et al.* (2009).

3.1.7. Question 10: Places Where Most Birdwatching Occurs.

Q10a Other than at your home, where do most of your birdwatching activities occur?

Q10b In which province/territory do you go birdwatching most often?

This question asks about where respondents’ birdwatching activities take place. The first part of the question asks about the general jurisdiction of activity participation (*e.g.*, public or private land); the second part of the question asks about the provincial or territorial jurisdiction most often visited for birdwatching.

3.1.8. Question 11: Barriers to Participation in Birdwatching.

Q11 To what extent are each of the following a barrier to your participation in birding/birdwatching in the next 12 months?

Constraints can be characterized as being structural (*e.g.*, cost of participation, travel distance, regulatory complexity and landowner permission), intrapersonal (*i.e.*, related to individual psychological qualities, such as perceived lack of skill), or interpersonal (*i.e.*, social factors that affect the formation of recreation preferences) constraints (Walker & Virden, 2005). This question examined the influence of each of these types of constraints on Canadian birdwatching.

3.1.9. Question 12: Participation in Fishing and/or Hunting Activities.

Q12 In the last 12 months, what fishing or hunting activities did you participate in, if any?

This question asked about respondents’ participation in specific consumptive outdoor recreation activities, such as fishing and hunting. This question will inform whether respondents represent more than one stakeholder group for the NAWMP.

3.1.10. Question 13: Identity

Q13 A person can think of themselves in a variety of ways. Please indicate the extent to which you identify yourself as a/an...

This question asked about the strength of respondents' identification as a birdwatcher, hunter, and conservationist.

3.1.11. Question 14: Social Networks (personal community).

Q14 We are interested in knowing about your "personal community" and whether you know people in certain kinds of occupations and people affiliated with certain types of organizations. Among your relatives, close friends, or acquaintances, are there people who participate in the following activities, have the following jobs or who belong to the following organizations? Also, would you classify yourself in any of the following areas [structural positions]?

The relationships that people have with other people can exert influences in a number of ways, including the flow, and type, of information available, and their familiarity with different social identities (*i.e.*, a scientist, an angler, a politician). This question used a position generator (Lin, 2001; Lin *et al.*, 2001) to measure the characteristics (*i.e.*, range of social ties, tie strength) of people's social networks. This question is based on a position generator developed by (Tindall & Harshaw, 2005) that has been revised to reflect positions/fields associated with waterfowl and wetlands. It is anticipated, for example, that people who have relationships to, or are, scientists or land-use managers will have different perceptions about the management of wetlands and waterfowl than people who have, for example, relationships to (or are) members of environmental organizations or people with a regular connection to the land (*e.g.*, birdwatchers, hunters). The position generator is a means of eliciting information about the characteristics of people's social networks. This approach asks people about their connections to wetlands, waterfowl, and nature through the relationships that they have with other people. The advantage of this approach is that it provides rich information about their connection to nature (*i.e.*, what the connection are), as well as where they get their information from. Structural positions were chosen from the full range of position levels and classes and represent different economic sectors in order to capture a representative distribution of resources in the birdwatching and waterfowl/wetlands conservation communities. Care was taken to select structural positions that had enough variation of community members, and that the structural positions were clear and widely understood job titles/memberships (Verhaeghe *et al.*, 2013).

3.1.12. Question 15: Involvement in Organizations.

Q15 Please indicate your involvement with the following organizations in the past 12 months. Please indicate your level of involvement in each even if you were not a member.

This question asked about respondents' involvement in the types of organizations that are involved in conservation of waterfowl and wetlands, and of the management of opportunities for birdwatching. Involvement in these types of organizations can indicate respondents' connections to the birdwatching community, and can also be sources of information. The four types of organizations that were asked about were:

- Birding and birdwatching groups (e.g., Bird Studies Canada);
- Bird conservation groups (e.g., National Audubon Society, Cornell Lab, bird observatories);
- Ornithological societies and groups; and
- Local naturalist organizations.

3.1.13. Question 16: Trust in Organizations.

Q16 How much do you trust the following organizations to keep your best interest in mind as a birdwatcher?

There are many different organizations/positions that are involved in the conservation of waterfowl and wetlands, and of the management of opportunities for birdwatching. Respondents were asked to indicate the trustworthiness of each organization using a five-point scale. The seven organizations/positions involved in the conservation of waterfowl and wetlands, and of the management of opportunities for birdwatching that respondents indicated trustworthiness for were:

- Provincial/Territorial wildlife agencies;
- the Canadian Wildlife Service;
- Elected officials;
- Waterfowl hunting/conservation organizations; and
- Birding/bird conservation organizations.
- Other conservation organizations
- University researchers/scientists

3.1.14. Question 17: Donations in the Previous 12-months.

Q17 Please indicate how much money you personally donated to the following causes in the past 12 months.

Respondents were asked about any donations that they had made to four different causes in the 12-months preceding the survey. Seven categories representing different levels of donations (from \$0.00 to \$10,000.00 or more) were presented for each cause. The four causes were:

- Wetland and/or waterfowl conservation;
- Conservation of other bird species;
- Birdwatching and related issues; and
- Waterfowl hunting and hunting related issues.

3.1.15. Question 18: Willingness to Pay for Fees/Permits Purchased to Access Lands for Birdwatching.

Q18a Please identify which of the following fees/permit options you have purchased in the past 12 months in order to access lands for birdwatching.

Q18b Please identify which of the following fees/permit options you would be willing to pay in the next 12 months in order to access those lands for birdwatching.

Respondents were asked about whether they had purchased any permits or paid any fees to different agencies/organizations in the 12-months preceding the survey (Question 18a), and whether they were willing to purchase any permits or pay any fees to different agencies/organizations in the 12-months after the survey (Question 18b).

3.1.16. Question 19b: Willingness to Purchase of a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp.

Q19a Do you purchase a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp (Canadian Duck Stamp) to assist conservation efforts?

Q19b In the next 12 months, would you be willing to purchase a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp (Canadian Duck Stamp) to assist conservation efforts?

The *Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp* (i.e., the Canadian Duck Stamp) is a mechanism that directly provides funding for the conservation of wetlands, and for research and programs that support the conservation of wetlands. This question collects information about the purchase behaviour of birdwatchers for this mechanism. Respondents were asked about whether they had purchased a *Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp* in the 12-months preceding the survey (Question 19a), and whether they

were willing to purchase a *Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp* in the 12-months after the survey (Question 19b).

3.1.17. Questions 20 & 21: Level of Involvement in Wetlands-, Waterfowl-, and Wildlife-Related Conservation Activities.

Q20 Please indicate your level of involvement in the following conservation and wildlife-related activities in the last 12 months.

Q21 Please indicate your level of involvement in the following wetlands or waterfowl conservation activities in the last 12 months.

This question asked about respondents' involvement in conservation activities that are related to wetlands, waterfowl, and wildlife. Question items were adapted from Larson *et al.*, (2015). Respondents were asked to indicate their involvement in each activity using a five-point scale. Question 20 asked about involvement in five activities:

- Made my yard or land more desirable to wildlife;
- Volunteered to improve wildlife habitat in my community;
- Talked to others in my community about conservation issues;
- Participated as an active member in a nature, outdoor, or conservation group; and
- Donated money to support wildlife/habitat conservation.

Question 21 asked about involvement in six activities:

- Worked on land improvement projects related to wetlands or waterfowl conservation;
- Attended meetings about wetlands or waterfowl conservation;
- Volunteered my personal time and effort to conserve wetlands or waterfowl;
- Contacted elected officials or government agencies about wetlands or waterfowl conservation;
- Voted for candidates or ballot issues to support wetlands or waterfowl conservation; and
- Advocated for political action to conserve wetlands or waterfowl.

3.1.18. Questions 22 – 25: Ecological Goods and Services of Wetlands.

Q22 Do you know of any wetlands in your local area or community?

Q23 Have you visited any wetlands in the last 12 months?

Q24 Wetlands perform a variety of functions that are beneficial to people. When wetlands are lost or degraded, these benefits can be greatly reduced or disappear altogether. Below is a list of benefits that are threatened due to loss of wetlands. How concerned would you be if the following benefits were reduced in your community due to a loss of wetlands?

Q25a Which of the wetlands benefits listed on the previous page would you be most concerned about being substantially reduced in your community?

Q25b Which of the wetlands benefits listed on the previous page would you be least concerned about being substantially reduced in your community?

Wetlands provide important habitat for waterfowl and other species. Respondents were asked about their familiarity with local wetlands (Question 22), and whether they had visited a wetland in the 12-months preceding the survey (Question 23). Respondents were also asked about their level of concern about the loss of ten ecological good and services provided by wetlands using a four-point interval scale (Question 24), the ecological good/service that they were most concerned about losing in their community (Question 25a), and the ecological good/service that they were least concerned about losing in their community (Question 25b).

3.1.19. Question 26: Involvement in Importance of eBird Participation.

Q26a How important is participating in eBird to you?

Q26b Are you a member of Bird Studies Canada?

eBird is an online initiative that collects information about the sightings of bird species. This information provides insights about bird distribution and abundance. Respondents were asked about the importance of participating in eBird using a four-point interval scale (Question 26a). Respondents were also asked whether they were members of Bird Studies Canada (Question 26b).

3.1.20. Questions 27 - 36: Demographic Characteristics

Q27 In what year were you born?

Q28 Are you... Male [or] Female?

Q29 What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Q30 Is a nature-related profession (such as farming, fisheries, forestry, environmental science, or conservation) the primary source of your PERSONAL income?

Q31a Do you own land in a rural area (outside of an urban or suburban area)?

Q31b Yes – If so, how many acres do you own in total?

Q32 Which of these categories best describes the place where you live now and where you lived during most of the time you were growing up (that is, until age 16)?

Q33 Please indicate which of the following categories applies to your total personal income for last year?

Q34 In which province/territory do you currently live?

This set of questions asked respondents to provide information about themselves. Socioeconomic characteristics, such as urban and rural residency (Manfredo et al., 2003; Clendenning et al., 2005), gender, age, length of residency in community (Koval & Mertig, 2004; White et al., 2005), income and education (Manfredo et al., 2003) can help to explain people's attitudes, beliefs and perceptions toward environmental issues and land-use management. Information about socioeconomic characteristics also permits for a segmentation of responses to other questions by particular socioeconomic characteristics.

3.2. Sampling Design.

The target population included all Canadian birdwatchers 18 years of age who participated in birding and birdwatching. The sample frame was provided by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology; the sample frame was *eBird* members that had logged into *eBird* since January 1, 2012. *eBird* was developed and launched by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology in 2002; it is a real-time, online checklist program used by more than 100,000 birders in the United States and Canada. Individuals provide their email address when they create an online account. They also have the option to provide a physical mailing addressing. The online tools available through *eBird* allow individuals to maintain information about their personal birding activities and keeps them engaged in using the site. The list of names, emails and physical addresses

available through *eBird* represented useful sampling frame for contacting potential respondents to the North American Birdwatching Survey throughout the United States and Canada.

The *eBird* sample can only be used to generalize to *eBird* members and cannot be used to infer the attitudes, behaviours, and preferences of the larger population of Canadian birdwatchers. The sample frame was stratified by Flyway based on the postal codes that were provided by *eBird* members; the postal codes were linked with geographic coordinates using the *Postal Code Conversion File* (Statistics Canada, 2017) and associated with the geographical coordinates of Flyway boundary delineations using GIS. The complete list of *eBird* members was received on October 24, 2016. Only those respondents who indicated they lived within Canada, provided a seemingly valid email address, and who had logged into *eBird* no longer ago than January 1, 2012 were included in the sample frame. A total of 13,730 individuals were included in the sample frame.

3.3. Data Collection.

A web-based survey of Canadian *eBird* members was employed. Potential respondents were contacted through email and provided instructions on how to access the web-based survey (Appendix C). Using a modified Tailored Design Method, three contacts were used: two first-class letters and one postcard; mail-based contacts will be used as they are more effective in reaching desired respondents, and increase the likelihood of response (Dillman, 2009). Non-response bias was examined through a mail survey of non-respondents on key demographic and birdwatching-related recreation characteristic variables (Appendix B). All survey materials were reviewed by the *University of Alberta Research Ethics Board* (Appendix D).

3.4. Analysis.

Descriptive statistics (frequency of response, mean, mode) were calculated for each question.

Comparisons were made between the four Flyways using ANOVA for interval and ratio data; when the Leven's test indicated that the distribution of the Flyway data was violated the assumption of homogeneity of variance, a Welch F-test was used. Effect size was calculated using Cramer's V (ϕ_c) and Phi (ϕ) for categorical data; Cohen's d and Eta-squared (η^2) for interval and ratio data (Table 2).

Table 2. Effect size indices and associated values for Small, Medium, and Large Effects (Cohen, 1988).

Statistical Test	Effect Size Index	Effect Size		
		Small	Medium	Large
Chi Square (χ^2)	Phi (ϕ) Cramer's V (ϕ_c)	0.1	0.3	0.5
T-test	Cohen's d (d)	0.20	0.50	0.80
ANOVA	Eta squared (η^2)	0.01	0.06	0.14

4. Results

The sample was assigned to four mail out groups to distribute response load on web server (Table 3). Of the 13,730 email addresses in the *eBird* database, 34 could not be associated with a Flyway, and 1,476 were invalid. A total of 4,025 Responses were received between August 1st and September 1st 2017, which represents a response rate of 32.8% after correcting for undeliverable addresses. Of the 4,025 questionnaires that were received, 3,815 (94.8%) were completed in English and 210 (5.2%) were completed in French. There was a medium significant association between Flyway and language of response (χ^2 (3) = 936.018, $p < .001$, $\phi = .483$), as the Atlantic Flyway had a significantly higher proportion of French language respondents (0.295) than the other Flyways.

Table 3. Birdwatcher contact email dates.

Contact Group	Email #1	Email #2	Email #3
Group 1 (n = 500)	Tuesday, August 1, 2017	Thursday, August 3, 2017	Thursday, August 10, 2017
Group 2 (n = 4410)	Wednesday, August 2, 2017	Friday, August 4, 2017	Friday, August 11, 2017
Group 3 (n = 4410)	Thursday, August 3, 2017	Monday, August 7, 2017	Monday, August 14, 2017
Group 4 (n = 4410)	Friday, August 4, 2017	Wednesday, August 9, 2017	Tuesday, August 15, 2017

The proportion of responses received from each of the Flyways was similar to the proportion of *eBird* participants associated with the Flyways in the sample frame (Table 4). Thus, no weights were applied to the data based on Flyway proportions. While the non-response survey did reveal many significant differences between the responses of the initial survey and the non-response survey (Appendix E), the effects of the differences were very small; thus, no weights were applied to the data based on non-response bias.

Table 4. Proportion of sample frame and final sample and weights by flyway.

Flyway	Sample Frame		Sample		Difference
	Frequency	\hat{p}	Frequency	\hat{p}	
Pacific	2,293	0.188	758	0.189	0.001
Central	1,237	0.101	462	0.115	0.014
Mississippi	6,641	0.543	2,142	0.534	0.009
Atlantic	2,053	0.168	650	0.162	0.006
Total	12,224	1.000	4,012	1.000	

4.1. Question 1: Participation in Nature-Based Activities.

The majority of respondents reported that they had spent time in nature away from home, participated in non-motorized outdoor recreation activities, viewed wildlife, and participated in backyard/at-home nature activities in the 12-months preceding the survey (Table 5). Fewer than one-quarter of respondents had participated in motorized outdoor recreation and consumptive wildlife-based activities in the 12-months preceding the survey. More than three-quarters of respondents indicated that they had participated in activities related to learning about nature; there was a significant small association between Flyway of residence and participation in learning about nature activities, as the proportion of Pacific Flyway respondent that learned about nature ($\hat{p} = 0.815$) was significantly higher than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.734$) ($\chi^2 (3) = 13.095$, $p < .01$, $\phi_c = .058$). More than two in five respondents reported participating in other nature activities; there was a significant small association between Flyway of residence and participation in other nature-based activities as the proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents that indicated ‘other’ nature-based activities ($\hat{p} = 0.509$) was significantly higher than that of other Flyway responses ($\chi^2 (3) = 19.545$, $p < .001$, $\phi_c = .097$).

Table 5. (Q1) In the last 12 months, have you participated in the following nature-based activities?

Nature-Based Activities	n	Yes	No
Spending time in nature away from home (e.g., picnicking, relaxing in nature, camping)	3,952	96.0%	4.0%
Non-motorized outdoor recreation activities (e.g., hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, bicycling, rock climbing, skiing, swimming, canoeing and kayaking)	3,942	90.3%	9.7%
Motorized outdoor recreation activities (e.g., motorized boating, riding ATVs, snowmobiling)	3,837	24.1%	75.9%
Viewing wildlife (e.g., wildlife watching, birdwatching, bird feeding, wildlife photography)	3,964	99.5%	0.5%
Consumptive wildlife-based activities (e.g., hunting, fishing)	3,833	22.4%	77.6%
Learning about nature (e.g., attending festivals or lectures, visiting a nature center)	3,899	77.9% ^a	22.1%
Backyard/at-home nature activities (e.g., gardening, landscaping)	3,949	92.8%	7.2%
Other	2,097	42.3% ^b	57.7%

^a The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^b The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of other Flyway responses.

4.2. Question 2: Participation in activities related to wild birds.

The majority of respondents reported that in the 12-months preceding the survey, they had watched birds at their home, fed birds at their home, watched birds away from their home, photographed or filmed birds, participate in the counting or monitoring of birds, and had kept track of the birds that they had seen on a list (Table 6). Fewer than half of respondents had installed or maintained nest boxes for birds. There was a significant small association between Flyway of residence and respondents' participation in four different wild-bird-related activities. The proportion of Central Flyway respondents that photographed or filmed birds ($\hat{p} = 0.818$) was significantly higher than that of Mississippi respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.784$) ($\chi^2 (3) = 8.909$, $p < .05$, $\phi_c = .031$). The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents that counted/monitored birds ($\hat{p} = 0.712$) was significantly higher than that of Central Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.623$) ($\chi^2 (3) = 8.909$, $p < .05$, $\phi_c = .031$). The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents that kept track of the birds that they saw on a list, online, or on paper ($\hat{p} = 0.838$) was significantly higher than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 8.909$, $p < .05$, $\phi_c = .031$). The proportion of Central Flyway respondents that installed or maintained nest boxes for birds ($\hat{p} = 0.490$) was significantly higher than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 8.909$, $p < .05$, $\phi_c = .031$).

Table 6. (Q2) In the last 12 months, which of the following activities related to wild birds did you participate in, if any?

Wild Bird-related Activities	n	Yes	No
Watching birds at my home	3,962	99.0%	1.0%
Feeding birds at my home	3,944	85.9%	14.1%
Watching birds away from my home	3,956	97.4%	2.6%
Photographing or filming birds	3,908	79.9% ^a	20.1%
Counting/monitoring birds (e.g., Christmas or Backyard Bird Count)	3,904	67.5% ^b	32.5%
Keeping track of the birds you see on a list, online or on paper	3,927	78.6% ^c	21.4%
Installing or maintaining nest boxes for birds	3,902	43.7% ^d	56.3%

^a The proportion of Central Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of Mississippi respondents.

^b The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of Central Flyway respondents.

^c The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of other Flyway respondents.

^d The proportion of Central Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of other Flyway respondents.

4.3. Question 3: Birdwatching Activates for Different Types of Wild Birds.

A majority of respondents reported having watched waterfowl, other game birds, water birds, birds of prey, hummingbirds, songbirds, and other birds in the 12-months preceding the survey (Table 7). Song birds and hummingbirds were the two types of bird that most respondents reported having fed in the 12-months preceding the survey, while fewer than one in ten respondents reported having fed waterfowl, other game birds, water birds, and birds of prey. Waterfowl, water birds, birds of prey, and song birds

were the most photographed types of birds by respondents. There was a significant small association between Flyway of residence and whether respondents watched waterfowl: the proportion of Atlantic respondents that watched waterfowl ($\hat{p} = 0.783$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 128.496$, $p < .001$, $\phi_c = .180$). The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents that fed waterfowl ($\hat{p} = 0.106$) was significantly higher than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 18.043$, $p < .001$, $\phi_c = .068$). The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents that photographed waterfowl ($\hat{p} = 0.464$) was significantly lower than that of Central ($\hat{p} = 0.580$) and Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.570$) Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 24.465$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .079$). The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents that did not participate in any of these waterfowl activities ($\hat{p} = 0.183$) was significantly higher than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 122.825$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .176$). The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents that fed other game birds ($\hat{p} = 0.081$) was significantly higher than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 20.858$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .073$). The proportion of Central Flyway respondents that watched water birds ($\hat{p} = 0.883$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 21.879$, $p < .001$, $\phi_c = .074$). The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents that photographed water birds ($\hat{p} = 0.470$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 22.119$, $p < .0012$, $\phi_c = .075$). The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents that did not participate in any of these water bird activities ($\hat{p} = 0.072$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 25.358$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .068$). The proportion of Atlantic Flyway participants that watched birds of prey ($\hat{p} = 0.927$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 18.302$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .068$). The proportion of Central Flyway respondents that fed birds of prey ($\hat{p} = 0.007$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 8.510$, $p < .05$, $\phi_c = .046$). The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents that photographed birds of prey ($\hat{p} = 0.453$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyways ($\chi^2 (3) = 27.143$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .083$). The proportion of Central Flyway respondents that did not participate in any of these birds of prey activities ($\hat{p} = 0.008$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 22.191$, $p < .001$, $\phi_c = .075$). The proportion of Central Flyway respondents that watched hummingbirds ($\hat{p} = 0.737$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 101.181$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .160$). The proportion of Central Flyway respondents that fed hummingbirds ($\hat{p} = 0.315$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 55.471$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .1158$). The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents that photographed hummingbirds ($\hat{p} = 0.363$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyways; the proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents that photographed hummingbirds ($\hat{p} = 0.492$) was significantly higher than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 39.269$, $p < .001$, $\phi_c = .100$). The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents that did not participate in any of these hummingbird activities ($\hat{p} = 0.036$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents; the proportion of Central Flyway respondents that did not participate in any of these activities ($\hat{p} = 0.202$) was significantly higher than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 86.944$, $p < .001$, $\phi_c = .148$). The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents that fed song birds ($\hat{p} = 0.564$) was

significantly lower than that of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.650$) ($\chi^2 (3) = 21.311$, $p < .001$, $\phi_c = .073$). The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents that fed other birds ($\hat{p} = 0.112$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 20.783$, $p < .001$, $\phi_c = .073$). The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents that photographed other birds ($\hat{p} = 0.286$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 15.058$, $p < .01$, $\phi_c = .062$).

Table 7. (Q3) In the **last 12 months**, did you participate in the following activities with the types of **wild birds** below? (n = 3,965)

In the last 12 months, I participated in ...	Watching	Feeding	Photographing	I did not do these activities
Waterfowl (ducks, geese, etc.)	90.2% ^a	7.2% ^b	51.9% ^c	7.9% ^d
Other game birds (grouse, pheasant, turkey, etc.)	70.3%	4.7% ^e	33.5%	25.4%
Water birds (shorebirds, herons, cranes, etc.)	91.3% ^f	0.8%	50.4% ^g	6.7% ^h
Birds of prey (hawks, eagles, owls, etc.)	94.8% ⁱ	1.6% ^j	48.8% ^k	3.4% ^l
Hummingbirds	86.5% ^m	46.7% ⁿ	39.6% ^o	10.1% ^p
Song birds (warblers, sparrows, thrushes, finches, etc.)	97.8%	62.1% ^q	59.7%	0.3%
Other birds (anything not mentioned)	56.9%	16.8% ^r	31.1% ^s	15.7%

^a The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyways.

^b The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of other Flyways.

^c The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Central and Pacific Flyways.

^d The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of other Flyways.

^e The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of other Flyways.

^f The proportion of Central Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyways

^g The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyways.

^h The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyways.

ⁱ The proportion of Atlantic Flyway participants was significantly lower than that of other Flyways.

^j The proportion of Central Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyways.

^k The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyways.

^l The proportion of Central Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyways.

^m The proportion of Central Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyways.

ⁿ The proportion of Central Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyways.

^o The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyways; the proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of other Flyways.

^p The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents; the proportion of Central Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of other Flyways.

^q The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Mississippi Flyway.

^r The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyways.

^s The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyways.

4.4. Question 4: Participation in trips taken at least 1.6 km from home primarily for birdwatching.

Almost three-quarters of respondents had taken a trip of at least 1.6 km (1 mile) from their homes primarily for birdwatching (Table 8). There was a significant association between Flyway of residence and whether respondents took any trips at least 1.6 km (1 mile) or more from their home primarily for birdwatching; however, the effect of this difference was small. The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents that had taken a trip of at least 1.6km (1 mile) or more from their home primarily for birdwatching ($\hat{p} = 0.702$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyways ($\chi^2 (3) = 38.096$, $p < .001$, $\phi_c = 0.098$).

Table 8. (Q4) In the past 12 months, did you take any trips at least 1.6 km (1 mile) or more from your home primarily for birdwatching? (n = 3,965)

Response	Frequency	%
Yes	2,929	73.9% ^a
No	1,036	26.1%

^a The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyways.

4.5. Question 5: Number of trips taken at least 1.6km from home primarily for birdwatching.

Respondents reported taking an average of 38.6 trips at least 1.6 km (1 mile) from their homes primarily for bird watching (Table 9; Figure 1). The mean number of trips taken by Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 33.3$) was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 49.6$) ($F_W (3, 994.194) = 9.759$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .011$).

Table 9. (Q5) In the past 12 months, about how many trips at least 1.6 km (1 mile) from your home did you take primarily for birdwatching?

Statistic	Value
n	2,913
Minimum	0
Maximum	365
Mode	2
Median	15
Mean	38.59 ^a
Standard Deviation	61.209

^a The mean number of trips taken by Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents.

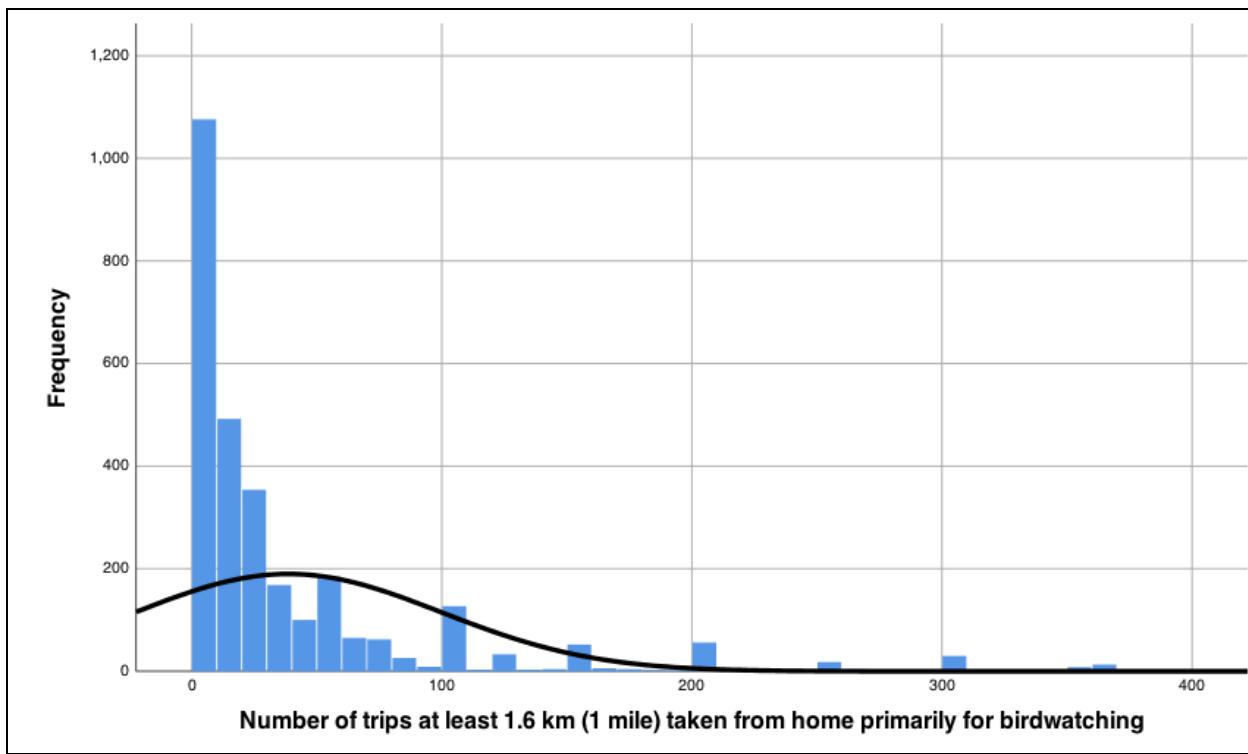


Figure 1. (Q5) Histogram: *In the past 12 months*, about how many trips at least 1.6 km (1 mile) from your home did you take primarily for birdwatching?

4.6. Discrete Choice Models for Preferred Trips

Results for the hierarchical Bayes model, including average utilities, or usefulness, for each attribute level, summarize birdwatchers' preferences for attributes associated with birdwatching experiences. The attribute importances (Table 10) provide a summary of how important each of the seven attributes were in respondents' choices. The utilities of each level for each attribute are summarized in Table 11. The most important attributes in the choice of birdwatching trips were:

- Travel distance
- Chance to see rare or unusual bird species; and
- The naturalness of the area.

The attribute levels with the highest utility included:

- Travel distance of 3.2 km (2 miles) or less;
- Travel distance of 40 km (25 miles);
- Chance to see rare or unusual species;
- Natural habitat and setting; and
- Wetlands with waterfowl/wetland birds.

Table 10. Relative attribute importance derived from hierarchical Bayes estimation (n = 2,816).

Trip Choice Attribute	Average Importances	SD
Diversity	8.94	4.176
Rarity	17.01	10.091
Number of birds	5.59	2.970
Ease of access	7.88	6.149
Wetlands	11.68	4.481
Naturalness	14.52	8.163
Travel distance	34.39	15.729

Table 11. Hierarchical Bayes model average utilities for birdwatching trip attribute levels (n = 2,816).

Trip Choice Attribute Level	Average Utilities	SD
<i>Diversity</i>		
Observe 10 or fewer species	-28.863	21.829
Observe 20 species	-3.586	11.825
Observe 30 species	8.553	10.447
Observe 40 or more species	23.896	21.593
<i>Rarity</i>		
Chance to see rare or unusual species	58.879	36.384
No rare or unusual species	-58.879	36.384
<i>Number of Birds</i>		
Less than 100 birds	-14.645	15.310
Hundreds of birds	2.205	12.030
Thousands of birds	12.439	17.694
<i>Ease of Access</i>		
Easy access with paved trails and roads	1.355	24.502
Moderate access with some paved trails	12.413	19.519
Difficult access with unpaved trails and paths	-13.768	38.346
<i>Wetlands</i>		
No wetland habitats	-28.279	16.095
Wetlands but NO waterfowl/wetland birds	-20.142	13.481
Wetlands with waterfowl/wetland birds	48.421	19.854
<i>Naturalness</i>		
Natural habitat and setting	50.208	29.606
Area is developed	-50.208	29.606
<i>Travel Distance</i>		
3.2 km (2 miles) or less	95.294	66.541
40 km (25 miles)	63.532	34.400
80 km (50 miles)	23.433	19.111
160 km (100 miles)	-51.693	37.401
320 km (200 miles)	-130.566	69.521
<i>NONE: I would not go if these were my only choices.</i>	-189.596	164.046

4.7. Question 6: Recreation specialization.

Four out of five respondents (80.4%) agreed that birdwatching was one of the most enjoyable activities that they did (Table 12); the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 4.06$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 4.21$) ($F(3, 3875) = 7.197, p < .001, \eta^2 = .006$). More than half of respondents (56.4%) disagreed that most of their friends were in some way connected to birdwatching; there were no significant differences between Flyway mean responses. A majority of respondents (52.8%) agreed that birdwatching played a central role in their lives; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.35$) was significantly lower than that of Central ($\bar{x} = 3.53$) and Pacific Flyway ($\bar{x} = 3.54$) respondents ($F(3, 3880) = 6.625, p < .001, \eta^2 = .005$). Two in five (40.6%) respondents disagreed that a lot of their lives was organized around birdwatching; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.83$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific ($\bar{x} = 3.05$) and Atlantic Flyway ($\bar{x} = 3.06$) respondents ($F(3, 3876) = 10.527, p < .001, \eta^2 = .008$). A majority of respondents (59.5%) disagreed that if they couldn't go birdwatching they were not sure what they would do instead; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. More than three-quarters of respondents (77.8%) agreed that developing their skills and abilities in birdwatching was important to them; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.94$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific ($\bar{x} = 4.05$) and Atlantic Flyway ($\bar{x} = 4.05$) respondents ($F(3, 3880) = 5.021, p < .01, \eta^2 = .004$). The majority of respondents (60.8%) agreed that getting a chance to add a new bird to their life list was important to them; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. Fewer than half of respondents (47.6%) agreed that the use of new techniques, technology and equipment to help them identify more birds was important to them; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.31$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.42$) ($F(3, 3879) = 3.458, p < .05, \eta^2 = .003$). More than half of respondents (58.5%) agreed that challenging their birdwatching skills was important; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.54$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.68$) ($F_{w}(3, 1310.128) = 4.309, p < .01, \eta^2 = .003$). Almost all respondents (93.7%) agreed that being in nature was an important part of birdwatching; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 4.48$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 4.59$) ($F_{w}(3, 1282.960) = 4.801, p < .01, \eta^2 = .003$). Almost all respondents (95.9%) agreed that the sights and sounds of nature were important to birdwatching; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 4.50$) was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 4.58$) ($F_{w}(3, 1323.370) = 3.843, p < .01, \eta^2 = .003$). Similarly, almost all respondents (93.8%) agreed that getting to enjoy the natural environment through birdwatching was important; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 4.44$) was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 4.54$) ($F_{w}(3, 1321.710) = 5.433, p < .01, \eta^2 = .004$).

Table 12. (Q6) We are interested in knowing how much birdwatching means to you. Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with the following statements about your involvement in birdwatching. (Most frequently identified response is in bold.)

Item	n	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neutral (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly Agree (5)	Mean	SD
Birdwatching is one of the most enjoyable activities I do.	3,890	0.7%	4.0%	14.7%	43.5%	37.0%	4.12 ^a	0.854
Most of my friends are in some way connected with birdwatching.	3,892	14.6%	41.8%	25.9%	14.5%	3.2%	2.50	1.013
Birdwatching has a central role in my life.	3,895	6.1%	16.9%	24.2%	33.9%	18.9%	3.43 ^b	1.151
A lot of my life is organized around birdwatching.	3,891	11.5%	29.1%	24.5%	24.7%	10.2%	2.93 ^c	1.184
If I couldn't go birdwatching I am not sure what I would do instead.	3,891	20.3%	39.2%	23.6%	12.5%	4.4%	2.41	1.078
Developing my skills and abilities in birdwatching is important to me.	3,895	1.0%	3.9%	17.2%	51.4%	26.4%	3.98 ^d	0.828
Getting a chance to add a new bird to my life list is important to me.	3,896	4.5%	9.6%	25.1%	42.7%	18.1%	3.60	1.032
Using new techniques, technology and equipment to help me identify more birds is important to me.	3,894	4.0%	15.7%	32.7%	36.5%	11.1%	3.35 ^e	1.003
Challenging my birdwatching skills is important.	3,890	2.9%	11.0%	27.7%	41.6%	16.9%	3.59 ^f	0.986
Being in nature is an important part of birdwatching.	3,893	0.4%	1.0%	4.9%	34.8%	58.9%	4.51 ^g	0.677
The sights and sounds of nature are important to birdwatching.	3,893	0.4%	0.3%	3.4%	37.9%	58.0%	4.53 ^h	0.619
Getting to enjoy the natural environment through birdwatching is important.	3,893	0.3%	0.8%	5.1%	39.0%	54.8%	4.37 ⁱ	0.661

^a The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents.

^b The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Central and Pacific Flyway respondents.

^c The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^d The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^e The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents.

^f The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents.

^g The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents.

^h The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents.

ⁱ The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents.

4.8. Question 7: Equipment Owned Primarily for Birdwatching

Nine in ten respondents reported owning binoculars primarily for birdwatching (Table 13). More than half of respondents reported cameras primarily for birdwatching; however, there was a small significant association between Flyway of residence and whether respondents owned cameras primarily for birdwatching, as the proportion of Atlantic Flyway participants that own cameras primarily for birdwatching ($\hat{p} = 0.613$) was significantly lower than that of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.542$) ($\chi^2 (3) = 12.041$, $p < 0.01$, $\phi_c = .056$). More than one-third of respondents reported owning spotting scopes primarily for birdwatching; however, there was a small significant association between Flyway of residence and whether respondents owned a spotting scope primarily for birdwatching, as the proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.312$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific and Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.427$) ($\chi^2 (3) = 47.645$, $p < .001$, $\phi_c = .111$).

Table 13. (Q7) Do you have any of the following equipment that you own primarily for birdwatching?

Equipment	n	Yes	No
Binoculars	3,898	90.7%	9.3%
Cameras	3,898	56.6% ^a	43.4%
Spotting scopes	3,898	35.8% ^b	64.2%
None of the above	3,898	5.8%	94.2%

^a The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Mississippi Flyway respondents.

^b The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

4.9. Question 8: Ability to Observe & Identify Birds.

Half of respondents rated their own ability to observe and identify birds above the mid-point of the scale (Table 14), suggesting that most respondents were proficient in these skills. The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 4.24$) was significantly lower than that of Atlantic ($\bar{x} = 4.45$), Central ($\bar{x} = 4.46$), and Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 4.60$) ($F(3, 3876) = 14.617$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .011$).

Table 14. (Q8) How would you rate your own ability to observe and identify birds? Please respond on a scale where 1 = Novice to 7 = Expert. (Most frequently identified response is in **bold**.)

n	1 Novice	2	3	4	5	6	7 Expert	Mean	SD
3,891	2.9%	7.5%	14.0%	24.8%	31.5%	14.9%	4.4%	4.37 ^a	1.366

^a The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents.

4.10. Question 9: Involvement in Birdwatching.

More than two-thirds of respondents (70.5%) agreed that they could identify most birds that they see in the field (Table 15); the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.70$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.87$) ($F_{W}(3, 1287.555) = 7.658, p < .001, \eta^2 = .006$). Fewer than half (48.2%) of respondents agreed that they could readily identify many birds in the field by sound: the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.18$) was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.37$) ($F(3, 3874) = 5.202, p < .01, \eta^2 = .004$). Almost two-thirds of respondents (63.3%) disagreed that they tended to take photos of birds for the primary purpose of having someone help them identify the birds; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. More than half of respondents (54.6%) agreed that they tended to need to use a field guide (paper or electronic) to identify birds; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. More than half (52.7%) of respondents agreed that they often use websites, social media, or ID apps such as Merlin to identify birds; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. More than two in five respondents (47.0%) agreed that they photographed birds as a way to watch them; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.11$) was significantly lower than that of Central Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.35$) ($F(3, 3864) = 5.047, p < .01, \eta^2 = .004$). Seven in ten respondents (70.2%) agreed that they typically used binoculars to view birds; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 4.09$) was significantly higher than that of Mississippi and Central Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.83$) ($F_{W}(3, 1306.080) = 11.256, p < .001, \eta^2 = .008$). More than half of respondents (54.6%) disagreed that they often used a camera instead of using binoculars; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.45$) was significantly lower than that of Central Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.80$) ($F_{W}(3, 1288.687) = 3.594, p < .05, \eta^2 = .003$). More than one-third of respondents (42.5%) disagreed that they tended to just watch birds without using any special equipment; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.68$) was significantly lower than that of Central ($\bar{x} = 2.90$) and Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.01$); the mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.76$) was significantly lower than that of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($F(3, 3862) = 17.672, p < .001, \eta^2 = .014$). More than two in five respondents (47.4%) agreed that they used eBird to report their birdwatching experiences; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.21$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific and Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.40$) ($F_{W}(3, 1288.075) = 6.683, p < .001, \eta^2 = .005$).

Table 15. (Q9) We are interested in knowing how you participate in birdwatching. Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each of the following statements about your involvement in birdwatching. (Most frequently identified response is in **bold**.)

Item	n	Strongly Disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neutral (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly Agree (5)	Mean	SD
I can identify most birds I see in the field.	3,881	1.1%	9.9%	18.8%	51.7%	18.5%	3.76 ^a	0.904
I can readily identify many birds in the field by sound.	3,889	5.5%	24.4%	21.9%	36.5%	11.7%	3.24 ^b	1.113
I tend to take photos of birds for the primary purpose of having someone help me identify them.	3,885	21.2%	42.1%	21.8%	12.7%	2.3%	2.33	1.018
I tend to need to use a field guide (paper or electronic) to identify birds.	3,886	2.7%	18.5%	24.1%	41.9%	12.7%	3.43	1.017
I often use websites, social media, or ID apps such as Merlin to identify birds.	3,891	8.3%	20.9%	18.1%	39.2%	13.5%	3.29	1.179
I photograph birds as a way to watch them.	3,879	11.4%	21.4%	20.2%	32.3%	14.7%	3.17 ^c	1.245
I typically use binoculars to view birds.	3,881	3.7%	11.7%	14.5%	32.2%	38.0%	3.89 ^d	1.145
I often use a camera instead of using binoculars.	3,887	20.3%	34.3%	16.8%	16.7%	11.9%	2.66 ^e	1.296
I tend to just watch birds without using any special equipment.	3,877	12.6%	29.9%	21.0%	28.3%	8.2%	2.89 ^f	1.184
I use eBird to report my birdwatching experiences.	3,883	8.6%	21.3%	22.7%	28.3%	19.1%	3.28 ^g	1.238

^a The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents.

^b The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^c The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Central Flyway respondents.

^d The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of Mississippi and Central Flyway respondents.

^e The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Central Flyway respondents.

^f The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Central and Mississippi Flyway respondents; the mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Mississippi Flyway respondents.

^g The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

4.11. Question 10: Places Where Most Birdwatching Occurs.

Most respondents pursued their birdwatching activities on publicly accessible lands (Table 16). There was a significant association between Flyway of residence and where most of respondents birdwatching activities occurred ($\chi^2 (9) = 64.633$, $p < 0.01$, $\phi_c = .075$). The proportion of Pacific Flyway participants that did most of their birdwatching activities on privately-owned lands with no general public access ($\hat{p} = 0.023$) was lower than that of respondents from other Flyways. The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents that did most of their birdwatching activities on publicly-accessible lands ($\hat{p} = 0.938$) was higher than that of respondents from other Flyways.

Table 16. (Q10a) Other than at your home, where do most of your birdwatching activities occur? (Please select only one.) (n = 3,890)

Activities	Frequency	%
Privately-owned lands with no general public access	263	6.8% ^a
Publicly-accessible lands	3,350	86.1% ^b
I only watch birds at my home	229	5.9%
I'm not sure	48	1.2%

^a The proportion of Pacific Flyway participants was significantly lower than that of the other Flyways.

^b The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of the other Flyways.

The province/territory that most respondents went birdwatching most often was Ontario (47.2%; Table 17), followed by British Columbia (17.2%), and Alberta (11.2%).

Table 17. (Q10b) In which province/territory do you go birdwatching most often? (n = 3,655)

Province/Territory	Frequency	%
Ontario	1,724	47.2%
British Columbia	627	17.2%
Alberta	409	11.2%
Québec	319	8.7%
Manitoba	153	4.2%
Nova Scotia	151	4.1%
Saskatchewan	105	2.9%
New Brunswick	89	2.4%
Newfoundland & Labrador	31	0.8%
Prince Edward Island	17	0.5%
Northwest Territories	12	0.3%
Yukon	11	0.3%
Nunavut	7	0.2%

4.12. Question 11: Barriers to Participation in Birdwatching.

Most of the potential barriers to birdwatching that were asked about did not affect most respondents' participation in birdwatching; where there were significant differences between the mean responses of the Flyways, the differences were small (Table 18). Four of five respondents (81.1%) reported that not feeling welcome in bird viewing areas was not a barrier to their birdwatching; the mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.41$) was significantly higher than that of respondents from other Flyways ($F_{w(3, 1243.777)} = 6.623, p < .001, \eta^2 = .007$). Half of respondents (49.8%) reported that crowding in the areas where they birdwatch was not a barrier to their birdwatching; the mean response of Central Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.69$) was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.86$) ($F_{w(3, 1292.824)} = 3.056, p < .05, \eta^2 = .002$). More than two-thirds of respondents (68.1%) reported that a lack of birds in their area was not a barrier to their birdwatching; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.39$) was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.50$) ($F_{w(3, 1290.802)} = 3.726, p < .05, \eta^2 = .003$). More than two-thirds of respondents (67.7%) reported that poor quality of the natural habitat in their area was not a barrier to birdwatching; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.40$) was significantly lower than that of Central ($\bar{x} = 1.53$) and Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.59$) ($F_{w(3, 1263.544)} = 8.127, p < .001, \eta^2 = .007$). Seven in ten respondents (70.9%) reported that poor quality of facilities in their area was not a barrier to their birdwatching; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.31$) was significantly lower than that of Atlantic and Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.45$) ($F_{w(3, 1278.582)} = 6.928, p < .001, \eta^2 = .005$). Seven in ten respondents (69.4%) reported that not having the skills was not a barrier to their birdwatching; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.34$) was significantly lower than that of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.45$) ($F_{w(3, 1333.117)} = 6.361, p < .001, \eta^2 = .005$). Less than two-thirds of respondents reported that not having companions/people to go with was not a barrier to their birdwatching; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.47$) was significantly lower than that of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.55$) ($F_{w(3, 1311.737)} = 3.376, p < .05, \eta^2 = .003$). Two-thirds of respondents (66.5%) reported that public areas to go to were too far away was not a barrier to their birdwatching; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.37$) was significantly lower than that of Central ($\bar{x} = 1.51$) and Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.53$) ($F_{w(3, 1294.081)} = 7.012, p < .001, \eta^2 = .005$). Four in five respondents (79.8%) reported that birdwatching costing too much to do was not a barrier to their participation; the mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.39$) was significantly higher than that respondents of the other Flyways ($F_{(3, 1294.319)} = 9.758, p < .001, \eta^2 = .009$). Three in five respondents (60.4%) reported that not having time to go was a barrier to their birdwatching; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. More than four in five respondents (86.4%) reported that not feeling safe in bird viewing areas was not a barrier to their birdwatching; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. Fewer than two-thirds of respondents reported that restrictions on public lands due to hunting were not a barrier

to their birdwatching; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.43$) was significantly lower than that of Central ($\bar{x} = 1.59$) and Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.83$); the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.56$) was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($F_{W}(3, 1264.151) = 20.672, p < .001, \eta^2 = .019$). Two-thirds of respondents (67.5%) reported that access difficulties was not a barrier to their birdwatching; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.39$) was significantly lower than that of Central ($\bar{x} = 1.51$) and Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.61$) ($F_{W}(3, 1269.987) = 9.428, p < .001, \eta^2 = .009$). Almost three-quarters of respondents reported that the expense of access fees/permits was not a barrier to their birdwatching; the mean responses of Pacific ($\bar{x} = 1.22$) and Central Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.28$) were significantly lower than that of Mississippi ($\bar{x} = 1.40$) and Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.44$) ($F_{W}(3, 1337.077) = 21.905, p < .001, \eta^2 = .014$).

Table 18. (Q11) To what extent are each of the following a barrier to your participation in birding/birdwatching *in the next 12 months?*
 (Most frequently identified response is in **bold**.)

Item	n	Not At All A Barrier (1)	Slight Barrier (2)	Moderate Barrier (3)	Large Barrier (4)	Mean	SD
Don't feel welcome in bird viewing areas	3,865	81.1%	12.2%	4.3%	2.4%	1.28 ^a	0.657
Areas are too crowded	3,854	49.8%	28.3%	15.4%	6.5%	1.79 ^b	0.930
Lack of birds in my area	3,863	68.1%	22.1%	7.8%	2.0%	1.44 ^c	0.724
Poor quality of the natural habitat in my area	3,861	67.7%	21.2%	8.1%	3.0%	1.46 ^d	0.770
Poor quality of facilities in my area	3,856	70.9%	21.2%	6.5%	1.4%	1.38 ^e	0.671
Don't have the skills	3,870	69.4%	21.8%	7.4%	1.4%	1.41 ^f	0.690
Don't have companions/people to go with	3,870	63.5%	23.4%	10.3%	2.8%	1.52 ^g	0.789
Public areas to go to are too far away	3,864	66.5%	22.6%	8.6%	2.3%	1.47 ^h	0.747
It costs too much to do	3,867	79.8%	14.4%	4.4%	1.4%	1.27 ⁱ	0.608
Don't have time to go	3,868	39.7%	29.5%	19.4%	11.5%	2.03	1.024
Don't feel safe in bird viewing areas	3,864	86.4%	10.1%	2.8%	0.6%	1.18	0.491
Restrictions on public lands due to hunting	3,857	62.8%	22.3%	8.9%	6.0%	1.58 ^j	0.884
Access is too difficult (no auto tour options, walking trails, open gates, etc.)	3,870	67.5%	21.8%	7.6%	3.1%	1.46 ^k	0.765
Expense of access fees/permits	3,863	74.3%	17.3%	6.5%	1.8%	1.36 ^l	0.684

^a The mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of respondents from other Flyways.

^b The mean response of Central Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^c The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^d The mean response of Central and Atlantic Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Central and Mississippi Flyway respondents.

^e The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Atlantic and Mississippi Flyway respondents.

^f The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Mississippi Flyway respondents.

^g The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Mississippi Flyway respondents.

^h The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Central and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

ⁱ The mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of the other Flyways.

^j The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Central and Atlantic Flyway respondents; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Central Flyway respondents.

^k The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Central Flyway respondents.

^l The mean responses of Pacific and Central Flyway respondents were significantly lower than that of Mississippi and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

4.13. Question 12: Participation in Fishing and/or Hunting Activities.

Fewer than one-quarter of respondents had participated in any fishing or hunting activities in the 12-months preceding the survey (Table 19). There was a significant, but small, association between Flyway of residence and participation in the hunting of other migratory birds ($\chi^2 (3) = 8.355$, $p < 0.05$, $\phi_c = .047$). The proportion of Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.013$) and Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.008$) Flyway participants that participated in the hunting of other migratory birds was higher than that of respondents from other Flyways. There was a significant association between Flyway of residence and participation in the hunting of any other game animals ($\chi^2 (3) = 13.592$, $p < .05$, $\phi_c = .060$); the proportion of Central Flyway participants ($\hat{p} = 0.106$) was higher than that of respondents of other Flyways.

Table 19. (Q12) In the last 12 months, what fishing or hunting activities did you participate in, if any?

Fishing & Hunting Activities	n	Yes	No
Fishing	3,872	22.7%	77.3%
Hunting waterfowl (ducks, geese, etc.)	3,826	2.7%	97.3%
Hunting other migratory birds (doves, woodcocks, rail, etc.)	3,814	0.7% ^a	99.3%
Hunting other game birds (grouse, pheasant, etc.)	3,824	4.6%	95.4%
Hunting any other game animals (deer, elk, rabbit, etc.)	3,832	5.9% ^b	94.1%
Other	2,328	3.3%	96.7%

^a The proportion of Atlantic and Mississippi Flyway participants was significantly higher than that of respondents from other Flyways.

^b The proportion of Central Flyway participants was significantly higher than that of respondents of other Flyways.

4.14. Question 13: Identity

More than three in five respondents (62.1%) strongly/very strongly identified as a birdwatcher (Table 20); the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.79$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.98$) ($F_w(3, 1302.816) = 6.805$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .005$). Most respondents (93.8%) did not identify as a waterfowl hunter at all; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. Most respondents (89.3%) did not identify as another type of hunter at all; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. More than three in five respondents (65.6%) strongly/very strongly identified as a conservationist; the mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.74$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.92$) ($F_w(3, 1265.645) = 3.851$, $p < .01$, $\eta^2 = .003$).

Table 20. (Q13) A person can think of themselves in a variety of ways. Please indicate the extent to which you identify yourself as a/an... (Most frequently identified response is in **bold**.)

Identity	n	Not At All (1)	Slightly (2)	Moderately (3)	Strongly (4)	Very Strongly (5)	Mean	SD
Birdwatcher	3,864	0.8%	9.8%	27.4%	28.5%	33.6%	3.84 ^a	1.022
Waterfowl hunter	3,687	93.8%	3.1%	1.5%	0.8%	0.7%	1.12	0.521
Other type of hunter	3,690	89.3%	4.3%	3.0%	2.2%	1.3%	1.22	0.717
Conservationist	3,832	2.0%	8.7%	23.7%	33.4%	32.2%	3.85 ^b	1.033

^a The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents.

^b The mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents

4.15. Question 14: Social Networks (personal community).

Respondents indicated that they had acquaintances, close friends, and relatives in each of the structural positions that were presented to them; and all of the structural positions resonated with at least some of the respondents as structural positions that they would use to classify themselves (Table 21). The top five structural positions that respondents indicated they had acquaintances in were birdwatcher, wildlife photographer (amateur or professional), member of birding and birdwatching groups, anglers, and wildlife biologists. The top five structural positions that respondents indicated that they had close friends in were birdwatcher, angler, wildlife photographer (amateur or professional), member of birding and birdwatching groups, and members of local naturalist organizations. The top five structural positions that respondents indicated that they had relatives in were birdwatcher, angler, other type of hunter (e.g., small/big game), farmer/rancher, and wildlife photographer (amateur or professional). The top five structural positions that respondents indicated that they would classify themselves as being a part of were birdwatcher, member of birding and birdwatching groups, member of bird conservation groups, wildlife photographer (amateur or professional), and members of local naturalist organizations.

Table 21. (Q14) We are interested in knowing about your “personal community” and whether you know people in certain kinds of occupations and people affiliated with certain types of organizations. Among your relatives, close friends, or acquaintances, are there people who participate in the following activities, have the following jobs or who belong to the following organizations? Also, would you classify yourself in any of the following areas [structural positions]? (n = 3,879)

Structural Position	Acquaintance	Close Friend	Relative	Myself
Angler	43.2%	32.1%	41.9%	19.0%
Birdwatcher	52.4%	55.0%	44.2%	81.7%
Farmer/Rancher	40.6%	19.5%	21.7%	5.6%
National park manager/employee	24.7%	7.4%	3.1%	0.8%
Outdoor educator	41.6%	17.6%	5.4%	9.9%
Provincial/state park manager/employee	25.3%	7.3%	2.6%	1.6%
Waterfowl hunter	31.9%	14.1%	14.3%	3.5%
Other type of hunter (e.g., small/big game)	39.7%	22.4%	25.3%	6.7%
Provincial/state wildlife agency manager/employee	23.5%	7.5%	2.5%	1.9%
Canadian Wildlife Service manager/employee	19.8%	4.7%	0.6%	1.1%
Wildlife artist (amateur or professional)	30.0%	10.2%	5.9%	7.0%
Wildlife biologist	42.1%	21.4%	6.9%	11.7%
Wildlife photographer (amateur or professional)	49.5%	31.8%	16.6%	36.0%
Member of a fishing/conservation organizations (e.g., Trout Unlimited)	24.0%	10.5%	8.3%	7.9%
Member of birding and birdwatching groups (e.g., Bird Studies Canada)	46.4%	31.6%	14.3%	48.9%
Member of bird conservation groups (e.g., National Audubon Society (including local chapters), Cornell Lab, bird observatories)	36.5%	22.5%	10.1%	36.6%
Member of ornithological societies and groups (e.g., Western field ornithologist, National or regional ornithological societies)	30.1%	17.3%	5.7%	18.3%
Member of Ducks Unlimited	22.5%	7.5%	6.1%	3.5%
Member of Delta Waterfowl	5.1%	1.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Member of provincial/territorial or regional waterfowl association	8.0%	1.7%	1.0%	0.7%
Member of a hunting/conservation organizations not focused on waterfowl (e.g., National Wild Turkey Federation, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation)	9.1%	3.4%	2.7%	1.6%
Member of other local/regional conservation organizations	29.9%	17.2%	8.2%	19.3%
Member of a local naturalist organizations	40.0%	25.4%	10.6%	31.0%
Member of other national/international conservation organizations (e.g., The Nature Conservancy, Sierra Club, World Wildlife Fund)	27.1%	16.4%	11.1%	23.2%

4.16. *Question 15: Involvement in Organizations.*

Respondents indicated involvement in all organization types that were presented to them (Table 22). More than seven in ten respondents (71.4%) reported some level of involvement with birding and birdwatching groups; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.10$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.23$) ($F_{W}(3, 1245.753) = 4.229, p < .01, \eta^2 = .003$). Fewer than two-thirds of respondents (62.9%) indicated some level of involvement in bird conservation groups; the mean responses of Atlantic ($\bar{x} = 1.81$) and Central Flyway ($\bar{x} = 1.83$) were significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.97$) ($F(3, 3653) = 4.832, p < .01, \eta^2 = .004$). More than one-quarter of respondents (27.8%) indicated some level of involvement with ornithological societies and groups; the mean response of Central Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.29$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific ($\bar{x} = 1.45$) and Atlantic Flyway ($\bar{x} = 1.54$) respondents ($F_{W}(3, 1138.138) = 8.940, p < .001, \eta^2 = .008$). More than half of respondents (58.3%) indicated some level of involvement with local naturalist organizations; the mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.80$) was significantly lower than that of Central ($\bar{x} = 1.97$), Mississippi ($\bar{x} = 1.99$), and Pacific ($\bar{x} = 2.15$) Flyway respondents; the mean responses of Central and Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents ($F(3, 3611) = 12.392, p < .001, \eta^2 = .010$).

4.17. *Question 16: Trust in Organizations.*

Most respondents (95.3%) reported that they had some level of trust that provincial/territorial wildlife agencies would keep their best interests in mind (Table 23); the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.90$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents ($F(3, 3755) = 11.474, p < .001, \eta^2 = .009$). Almost all respondents (98.1%) reported that they had some level of trust that the Canadian Wildlife Service would keep their best interests in mind; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.23$) was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents ($F(3, 3747) = 8.884, p < .001, \eta^2 = .007$). More than half of respondents (56.6%) reported that they had some level of trust that elected officials would keep their best interests in mind; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. More than four of five respondents (87.8%) reported that they had some level of trust that waterfowl hunting/conservation organizations would keep their best interests in mind; the mean response of Central Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.85$) was significantly higher than that of Pacific ($\bar{x} = 2.63$) and Mississippi ($\bar{x} = 2.69$) Flyway respondents ($F(3, 3721) = 4.609, p < .01, \eta^2 = .004$). Almost all respondents (99.7%) reported that they had some level of trust that birding/bird conservation organizations would keep their best interests in mind; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. Almost all respondents (98.7%) reported that they had some level of trust that other conservation organizations would keep their best interests in mind; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. Almost all respondents (98.7%) reported that they had some level of trust that university researchers/scientists would keep their best interests in

mind; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.54$) was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyaway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.70$) ($F(3, 3766) = 4.010, p < .01, \eta^2 = .003$).

4.18. Question 17: Donations in the Previous 12-months.

The majority of respondents did not make any donations to the four organization types that were presented to them (Table 24). There were no significant differences between Flyway of residence and the amount donated by respondents to the causes presented to them, with the exception of donations made to the conservation of other bird species. There was a small significant association between Flyway of residence and total amount donated to conservation of other bird species ($\chi^2 (18) = 31.918, p < 0.05, \phi_c = .054$). The proportion Pacific Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.550$) that donated \$0 for the conservation of other species was lower than that of respondents from other Flyways. The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.077$) that donated between \$250 - \$999 for the conservation of other species was higher than that of Central ($\hat{p} = 0.053$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.051$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.029$) Flyway respondents; and the proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents that donated \$250 - \$999 was lower than that of respondents of other Flyways.

Table 22. (Q15) Please indicate your involvement with the following organizations in the past 12 months. Please indicate your level of involvement in each even if you were not a member. (Most frequently identified response is in **bold**)

Item	n	No Involvement (1)	Slight Involvement (2)	Moderate Involvement (3)	High Involvement	Mean	SD
Birding and birdwatching groups (<i>e.g.</i> , Bird Studies Canada)	3,759	28.6%	38.4%	22.9%	10.1%	2.14 ^a	0.947
Bird conservation groups (<i>e.g.</i> , National Audubon society (including local chapters), Cornell Lab, bird observatories)	3,668	37.1%	43.9%	14.4%	4.6%	1.86 ^b	0.824
Ornithological societies and groups (<i>e.g.</i> , Western field ornithologist, National or regional ornithological societies)	3,394	72.2%	16.8%	8.0%	3.0%	1.42 ^c	0.763
Local naturalist organizations	3,626	41.6%	29.9%	16.6%	11.8%	1.99 ^d	1.028

^a The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents.

^b The mean responses of Atlantic and Central Flyway were significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents.

^c The mean response of Central Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^d The mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Central, Mississippi, and Pacific Flyway respondents; the mean responses of Central and Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents.

Table 23. (Q16) How much do you trust the following organizations to keep your best interest in mind as a birdwatcher? (Most frequently identified response is in **bold**.)

Item	n	Do not trust at all (1)	Trust a Little (2)	Trust Somewhat (3)	Trust A lot (4)	Trust Completely (5)	Mean	SD
Provincial/territorial wildlife agencies	3,768	4.7%	18.1%	45.8%	27.8%	3.7%	3.08 ^a	0.887
Canadian Wildlife Service	3,760	1.9%	12.8%	39.5%	38.8%	7.0%	3.36 ^b	0.860
Elected officials	3,780	43.4%	37.8%	16.9%	1.7%	0.2%	1.78	0.802
Waterfowl hunting/conservation organizations	3,734	12.2%	28.5%	38.2%	18.9%	2.2%	2.70 ^c	0.981
Birding/bird conservation organizations	3,792	0.3%	2.6%	18.8%	57.9%	20.5%	3.96	0.720
Other conservation organizations	3,687	1.3%	8.4%	41.4%	42.1%	6.8%	3.45	0.793
University researchers/scientists	3,779	1.3%	8.3%	29.5%	47.6%	13.3%	3.63 ^d	0.864

^a The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents.

^b The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents.

^c The mean response of Central Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of Pacific and Mississippi Flyway respondents.

^d The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents.

Table 24. (Q17) Please indicate how much money you personally donated to the following causes in the past 12 months. (Most frequently identified response is in **bold**.)

Total amount donated in \$	n	\$0	Less than \$250	\$250 to \$999	\$1,000 to \$2,499	\$2,500 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999 or more
Wetland and/or waterfowl conservation	3,642	69.5%	26.9%	2.6%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Conservation of other bird species ^a	3,670	57.5% ^a	35.7%	5.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Birdwatching and related issues	3,694	51.9%	41.4%	5.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Waterfowl hunting and hunting related issues	3,536	95.5%	4.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

^a The proportion Pacific Flyway respondents was lower than that of respondents from other Flyways.

^b The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was higher than that of other Flyway respondents; the proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents was lower than that of respondents of other Flyways.

4.19. Question 18a: Fees/Permits Purchased to Access Lands for Birdwatching.

With the exception of Provincial/Territorial Park access permits or fees, and National Park passes, most respondents did not purchase permits or pay fees to access lands for birdwatching (Table 25). Fewer than one in twenty respondents (4.2%) purchased a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp; there was a small significant association between Flyway of residence and the purchase of a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp ($\chi^2 (3) = 19.402$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .073$), as the proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.017$) that purchased a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp was less than that of other Flyways. One in ten respondents (10.7%) had paid National Wildlife Refuge access fees in the year prior to completing the survey; there was a significant association between Flyway of residence and the purchase of National Wildlife Refuge access fees ($\chi^2 (3) = 88.868$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .155$), as the proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.212$) that paid National Wildlife Refuge access fees was larger than that of other Flyway respondents. Half of respondents had purchased a Provincial/Territorial Park access permit or paid associated fees (50.1%); there was a significant association between Flyway of residence and the purchase of a Provincial/Territorial Park access permit ($\chi^2 (3) = 154.893$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .203$). The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.325$) that purchased of a Provincial/Territorial Park access permit was less than that of the Central ($\hat{p} = 0.441$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.586$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.474$) Flyway respondents, as the proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents that purchased of a Provincial/Territorial Park access permit was higher than that of other Flyway respondents. One in ten respondents (10.7%) had purchased a Provincial/Territorial Wildlife Management Area access permit or paid an associated fee; there was a small significant association between Flyway of residence and the purchase of a Provincial/Territorial wildlife management area access permit ($\chi^2 (3) = 26.842$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .086$), as the proportion of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.074$) and Central ($\hat{p} = 0.060$) Flyway respondents that had purchased a Provincial/Territorial wildlife management area access permit was less than that of Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.122$) and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.133$) Flyway respondents. One in five respondents (19.4%) had paid County/Local Conservation Land access fees; there was a small significant association between Flyway of residence and the payment of county/local conservation land access fees ($\chi^2 (3) = 256.785$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .264$). The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.292$) that had paid county/local conservation land access fees was higher than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.081$), Central ($\hat{p} = 0.053$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.112$) Flyway respondents. More than one in ten respondents (12.4%) had paid a county/local conservation land access fee to access lands for birdwatching in the year prior to completing the survey; there was a small significant association between Flyway of residence and payment of access fees for land owned by non-governmental conservation organizations ($\chi^2 (3) = 22.360$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .078$), as the proportion of Central Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.055$) that had paid access fees for land owned by non-governmental conservation organizations was smaller than that of other Flyway respondents. Half of respondents (51.2%) had purchased a National Park pass; there was a small significant association between Flyway of residence and purchase of a National Park pass ($\chi^2 (3) =$

54.244, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .120$), as the proportion of Central Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.656$) that had purchased of a National Park pass was higher than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.513$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.469$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.542$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents that had purchased of a National Park pass was smaller than that of other Flyway respondents.

Table 25. (Q18a) Please identify which of the following fees/permit options you have purchased in the past 12 months in order to access lands for birdwatching.

Access Fees/Permits for Birdwatching	n	Yes	No
Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp (Canadian Duck Stamp)	3,701	4.2% ^a	95.8%
National Wildlife Refuge access fees	3,697	10.7% ^b	89.3%
Provincial/Territorial Park access permit or fee	3,776	50.1% ^c	49.9%
Provincial/Territorial Wildlife Management Area access permit or fee	3,667	10.7% ^d	89.3%
County/Local Conservation Land access fees	3,699	19.4% ^e	80.6%
Access fees for land owned by non-governmental conservation organizations	3,684	12.4% ^f	87.6%
National Park pass	3,769	51.2% ^g	48.8%

^a The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents lower than that of other Flyways.

^b The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents was higher than that of other Flyway respondents.

^c The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was lower than that of other Flyway respondents. The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was higher than that of other Flyway respondents.

^d The proportion of Pacific and Central Flyway respondents was lower than that of Mississippi and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^e The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was higher than that of Pacific, Central, and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^f The proportion of Central Flyway respondents was lower than that of other Flyway respondents.

^g The proportion of Central Flyway respondents was higher than that of Pacific, Mississippi, and Atlantic Flyway respondents. The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was lower than that of other Flyway respondents.

4.20. Question 18b: Willingness to Pay for Fees/Permits Purchased to Access Lands for Birdwatching.

With the exception of the Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp, a majority of respondents indicated a willingness to purchase permits or pay fees to access lands for birdwatching in the year following the completion of the survey (Table 26). One-third of respondents were willing to purchase a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp; there was a small significant association between Flyway of residence and willingness to purchase a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp ($\chi^2 (3) = 22.903$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .080$), as the proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.301$) that indicated a willingness to purchase a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp was smaller than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.383$), Central ($\hat{p} = 0.360$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.380$) Flyway respondents. More than half of respondents (55.5%) were willing to pay National Wildlife Refuge access fees; there was a small significant association between Flyway of residence and willingness to pay national wildlife refuge access fees ($\chi^2 (3) = 26.876$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .086$), as the proportion of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.628$) and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.590$) Flyway respondents that were willing to pay national wildlife refuge access fees was greater than that of Central ($\hat{p} = 0.523$) and Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.524$) Flyway respondents. Three-quarters of

respondents (75.5%) were willing to purchase a Provincial/Territorial Park access permit or pay associated fees; there was a small significant association between Flyway of residence and willingness to pay Provincial/ Territorial access fees ($\chi^2 (3) = 16.573$, $p < 0.01$, $\phi_c = .067$), as the proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.782$) that were willing to pay Provincial/Territorial access fees was greater than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.712$), Central ($\hat{p} = 0.740$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.734$) Flyway respondents. More than half of respondents (59.1%) were willing to purchase a Provincial/Territorial Wildlife Management Area access permit or pay an associated fee; there were no significant differences between the Flyways in the proportion of respondents that were willing to purchase these permits or pay associated fees. More than half of respondents (59.4%) were willing to pay county/local conservation land access fees; there was a small significant association between Flyway of residence and willingness to pay county/local conservation land access fees ($\chi^2 (3) = 65.119$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .134$), as the proportion of Central Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.476$) that were willing to pay county/local conservation land access fees was smaller than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.542$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.653$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.547$) Flyway respondents; the proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents that were willing to pay county/local conservation land access fees was larger than that of other Flyway respondents. More than half of respondents (54.6%) were willing to pay access fees for land owned by non-governmental conservation organizations; there was a small significant association between Flyway of residence and willingness to pay access fees for land owned by non-governmental conservation organizations ($\chi^2 (3) = 16.381$, $p < 0.01$, $\phi_c = .068$), as the proportion of Central Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.464$) that were willing to pay access fees for land owned by non-governmental conservation organizations was smaller than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.585$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.545$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.562$) Flyway respondents. Three-quarters of respondents (75.3%) were willing to purchase a National Park pass in the year following the completion of the survey; there was a small significant association between Flyway of residence and willingness to purchase a National Park Pass ($\chi^2 (3) = 41.494$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .106$), as the proportion of Central Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.845$) that were willing to purchase a national Park pass was larger than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.791$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.714$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.763$) Flyway respondents.

Table 26. (Q18b) Please identify which of the following fees/permit options you would be willing to pay in the next 12 months in order to access those lands for birdwatching.

Access Fees/Permits for Birdwatching	n	Yes	No
Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp (Canadian Duck Stamp)	3,580	33.7% ^a	66.3%
National Wildlife Refuge access fees	3,604	55.5% ^b	44.5%
Provincial/Territorial Park access permit or fee	3,679	75.5% ^c	24.5%
Provincial/Territorial Wildlife Management Area access permit or fee	3,603	59.1%	40.9%
County/Local Conservation Land access fees	3,615	59.4% ^d	40.6%
Access fees for land owned by non-governmental conservation organizations	3,594	54.6% ^e	45.4%
National Park pass	3,683	75.3% ^f	24.7%

^a The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was smaller than that of Pacific, Central, and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^b The proportion of Pacific and Atlantic Flyway respondents was greater than that of Central and Mississippi Flyway respondents.

^c The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was greater than that of Pacific, Central, and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^d The proportion of Central Flyway respondents smaller than that of Pacific, Mississippi, and Atlantic Flyway respondents. The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was larger than that of other Flyway respondents.

^e The proportion of Central Flyway was smaller than that of Pacific, Mississippi, and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^f The proportion of Central Flyway respondents was larger than that of Pacific, Mississippi, and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

4.21. Question 19a: Purchase of a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp.

More than nine in ten respondents (92.9%) reported that they had not purchased a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp (Table 27). There was a significant association between Flyway of residence and the purchase of a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp ($\chi^2 (6) = 27.996$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .061$). The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents that bought a stamp primarily to assist conservation and not to hunt ($\hat{p} = 0.025$) was smaller than that of Central ($\hat{p} = 0.038$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.036$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.065$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents that bought a stamp primarily to assist conservation and not to hunt was larger than that of other Flyway respondents. The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents that did not purchase a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp ($\hat{p} = 0.959$) was greater than that of Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.888$) Flyway respondents.

Table 27. (Q19a) Do you purchase a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp (Canadian Duck Stamp) to assist conservation efforts? (n = 3,818)

Purchase Behaviour	Frequency	%
Buy a stamp primarily to assist conservation and not to hunt	148	3.9% ^a
Buy a stamp but primarily for hunting	124	3.2%
No, I do not buy a stamp	3,546	92.9% ^b

^a The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was smaller than that of Central, Mississippi, and Atlantic Flyway respondents. The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents that bought a stamp primarily to assist conservation and not to hunt was larger than that of other Flyway respondents.

^b The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was greater than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents.

4.22. Question 19b: Willingness to Purchase of a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp.

Half of respondents (49.5%) reported that they would be willing to purchase a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp (Table 28). There was a significant association between Flyway of residence and willingness to purchase a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp in the next 12 months ($\chi^2 (6) = 40.260$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .103$). The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.414$) that would buy a stamp primarily to assist conservation and not to hunt was smaller than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.448$), Central ($\hat{p} = 0.457$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.465$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.549$) that would not purchase a stamp ($\hat{p} = 0.549$) was larger than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.448$), Central ($\hat{p} = 0.457$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.465$) Flyway respondents.

Table 28. (Q19b) In the next 12 months, would you be willing to purchase a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp (Canadian Duck Stamp) to assist conservation efforts? (n = 3,814)

Purchase Behaviour	Frequency	%
Would buy a stamp primarily to assist conservation and not to hunt	1,745	45.8% ^a
Would buy a stamp but primarily for hunting	142	3.7%
No, I would not buy a stamp	1,927	50.5% ^b

^a The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents that would buy a stamp primarily to assist conservation and not to hunt was smaller than that of Pacific, Central, and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^b The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents that would not purchase a stamp was larger than that of Pacific, Central, and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

4.23. Question 20: Level of Involvement in Conservation and Wildlife-Related Activities.

A majority of respondents reported that they were involved in conservation and wildlife-related activities in the year preceding the survey (Table 29). A majority of respondents (93.4%) had made their yards or land more desirable to wildlife; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 4.05$) was significantly higher than that of Atlantic ($\bar{x} = 3.84$) and Pacific ($\bar{x} = 3.86$) Flyway respondents ($F_{W(3, 1258.507)} = 7.859$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .006$). Almost two-thirds of respondents (62.6%) had volunteered to improve wildlife habitat in their community; the mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.22$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.41$) ($F(3, 3784) = 3.157$, $p < .05$, $\eta^2 = .002$). More than four in five respondents (86.5%) had talked to others in my community about conservation issues; the mean responses of Central ($\bar{x} = 3.05$) and Atlantic (3.07) Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.28$) ($F(3, 3810) = 5.045$, $p < .01$, $\eta^2 = .004$). More than two-thirds of respondents (69.1%) had participated as an active member in a nature, outdoor, or conservation group; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.92$) was significantly higher than that of Atlantic ($\bar{x} = 2.48$), Central ($\bar{x} = 2.63$), and Mississippi ($\bar{x} = 2.69$) Flyway respondents ($F(3, 3805) = 10.811$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .008$). Three-quarters of respondents (76.4%) had

donated money to support wildlife/habitat conservation; the mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.48$) was significantly lower than that of Mississippi ($\bar{x} = 2.67$) and Pacific ($\bar{x} = 2.74$) Flyway respondents ($F(3, 3813) = 6.371, p < .001, \eta^2 = .005$).

4.24. Question 21: level of involvement in wetlands or waterfowl conservation activities.

The majority of respondents had not been involved in any of the six wetlands or waterfowl conservation activities in the year preceding the survey (Table 30). One-quarter of respondents (24.9%) had worked on land improvement projects related to wetlands or waterfowl conservation; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.57$) was significantly higher than that of Central ($\bar{x} = 1.38$) and Atlantic ($\bar{x} = 1.42$) Flyway respondents ($F_w(3, 1294.141) = 5.027, p < .01, \eta^2 = .004$). Less than one-third of respondents (31.9%) had attended meetings about wetlands or waterfowl conservation in the year preceding the survey; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. More than three-quarters of respondents (28.4%) had volunteered their personal time and effort to conserve wetlands or waterfowl; the mean response of Central Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.44$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.62$) ($F_w(3, 1275.051) = 3.894, p < .01, \eta^2 = .003$). One-quarter of respondents (26.1%) had contacted elected officials or government agencies about wetlands or waterfowl conservation; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.42$) was significantly smaller than that of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.53$) ($F_w(3, 1228.793) = 3.588, p < .05, \eta^2 = .003$). More than one-third of respondents (35.8%) had voted for candidates or ballot issues to support wetlands or waterfowl conservation; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.06$) was significantly higher than that of Atlantic ($\bar{x} = 1.65$), Mississippi ($\bar{x} = 1.71$) and Central ($\bar{x} = 1.73$) Flyway respondents ($F_w(3, 1242.893) = 16.495, p < .001, \eta^2 = .015$). Two in five respondents (39.2%) had advocated for political action to conserve wetlands or waterfowl; the mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1.93$) was significantly higher than that of Atlantic ($\bar{x} = 1.70$), Mississippi ($\bar{x} = 1.73$), and Central ($\bar{x} = 1.77$) Flyway respondents ($F_w(3, 1233.769) = 6.398, p < .001, \eta^2 = .005$).

Table 29. (Q20) Please indicate your level of involvement in the following conservation and wildlife-related activities *in the last 12 months*.
 (Most frequently identified response is in **bold**.)

Item	n	Never (1)	Rarely (2)	Sometimes (3)	Often (4)	Very Often (5)	Mean	SD
Made my yard or land more desirable to wildlife	3,835	6.6%	3.2%	18.5%	30.7%	41.0%	3.96 ^a	1.146
Volunteered to improve wildlife habitat in my community	3,799	37.4%	20.9%	24.3%	9.4%	8.0%	2.30 ^b	1.274
Talked to others in my community about conservation issues	3,825	13.4%	13.8%	34.8%	22.6%	15.3%	3.13 ^c	1.224
Participated as an active member in a nature, outdoor, or conservation group	3,820	31.0%	16.7%	20.7%	15.3%	16.4%	2.69 ^d	1.456
Donated money to support wildlife/habitat conservation	3,828	23.6%	22.4%	31.6%	12.0%	10.4%	2.63 ^e	1.253

^a The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of Atlantic and Pacific Flyway respondents.

^b The mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents.

^c The mean responses of Central and Atlantic Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents.

^d The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of Atlantic, Central, and Mississippi Flyway respondents.

^e The mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Mississippi and Pacific Flyway respondents.

Table 30. (Q21) Please indicate your level of involvement in the following wetlands or waterfowl conservation activities *in the last 12 months*.
 (Most frequently identified response is in **bold**.)

Item	n	Never (1)	Rarely (2)	Sometimes (3)	Often (4)	Very Often (5)	Mean	SD
Worked on land improvement projects related to wetlands or waterfowl conservation	3,809	75.1%	11.1%	8.9%	2.4%	2.5%	1.46 ^a	0.932
Attended meetings about wetlands or waterfowl conservation	3,811	68.0%	14.4%	13.5%	2.5%	1.5%	1.55	0.924
Volunteered my personal time and effort to conserve wetlands or waterfowl	3,808	71.6%	12.5%	10.3%	3.5%	2.1%	1.52 ^b	0.959
Contacted elected officials or government agencies about wetlands or waterfowl conservation	3,810	73.9%	12.0%	10.6%	2.3%	1.2%	1.45 ^c	0.864
Voted for candidates or ballot issues to support wetlands or waterfowl conservation	3,792	64.2%	8.8%	16.3%	7.3%	3.4%	1.77 ^d	1.164
Advocated for political action to conserve wetlands or waterfowl	3,794	60.8%	13.6%	16.8%	5.7%	3.1%	1.77 ^e	1.110

^a The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of Central and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^b The mean response of Central Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents.

^c The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly smaller than that of Pacific Flyway respondents.

^d The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyway respondents.

^e The mean response of Pacific Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of Atlantic, Mississippi, and Central Flyway respondents.

4.25. Question 22: Knowledge of Wetlands in Local Area or Community.

Almost all respondents reported knowing of wetlands in their local area or community (Table 31). There were no significant differences between the Flyways in the proportion of respondents that knew of any wetlands in their local area or community.

Table 31. (Q22) Do you know of any wetlands in your local area or community? (n = 3,838)

Response	Frequency	%
Yes	3,728	97.1%
No	110	2.9%

There were no significant differences between Flyway responses.

4.26. Question 23: Visits to Wetlands.

Most respondents had visited a wetland in the 12 months prior to completing the survey (Table 32). There was a significant association between Flyway of residence and wetland visitation ($\chi^2 (3) = 17.468$, $p < 0.01$, $\phi_c = .068$). The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.951$) that had visited a wetland in the 12 months prior to completing the survey was larger than that of Central ($\hat{p} = 0.922$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.901$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.920$) Flyway respondents.

Table 32. (Q23) Have you visited any wetlands in the last 12 months? (n = 3,829)

Response	Frequency	%
Yes	3,509	91.6% ^a
No	320	8.4%

^a The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was larger than that of Central, Mississippi, and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

4.27. Question 24: Concern About Loss of Wetland Benefits.

With the exception of the loss of hunting opportunities, the majority of respondents indicated that they had some degree of concern about the reduction of benefits in their community due to a loss of wetlands (Table 33). Most respondents (96.4%) had some degree of concern about the reduction of flooding protection provided by wetlands in their community; the mean response Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.44$) was significantly higher than that of Pacific ($\bar{x} = 3.31$) and Atlantic ($\bar{x} = 3.30$) Flyway

respondents ($F_{W}(3, 1253.342) = 7.853, p < .001, \eta^2 = .006$). Most respondents (97.6%) had some degree of concern about the reduction of erosion protection in their community; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.48$) was significantly higher than that of Central ($\bar{x} = 3.32$) and Pacific ($\bar{x} = 3.33$) Flyway respondents ($F_{W}(3, 1247.877) = 8.706, p < .001, \eta^2 = .007$). Almost all respondents (99.0%) had some degree of concern about the reduction of wildlife viewing and birdwatching opportunities in their community; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. Two in five respondents had some degree of concern about the reduction of hunting opportunities in their community; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. More than nine in ten respondents (94.2%) had some degree of concern about the reduction of the storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon; the mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 3.26$) was significantly higher than that of Central ($\bar{x} = 3.17$) and Pacific ($\bar{x} = 3.17$) Flyway respondents ($F(3, 3791) = 2.710, p < .05, \eta^2 = .002$). Almost all respondents (98.8%) had some degree of concern about the reduction of clean water in their community; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. More than nine in ten respondents (98.4%) had some degree of concern about the reduction of clean air in their community; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. Almost all respondents (99.7%) had some degree of concern about the reduction of wildlife habitat in their community; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. Almost all respondents (99.5%) had some degree of concern about the reduction of habitat for butterflies and bees in their community; there were no significant differences in mean responses between the Flyways. More than none in ten respondents (93.0%) had some degree of concern about the reduction of scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal in their community; the mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.98$) was significantly lower than that of Mississippi ($\bar{x} = 3.17$), Pacific ($\bar{x} = 3.22$), and Central ($\bar{x} = 3.30$) Flyway respondents ($F_{W}(3, 1273.747) = 10.813, p < .001, \eta^2 = .009$).

Table 33. (Q24) Wetlands perform a variety of functions that are beneficial to people. When wetlands are lost or degraded, these benefits can be greatly reduced or disappear altogether. Below is a list of benefits that are threatened due to loss of wetlands. How concerned would you be if the following benefits were reduced in your community due to a loss of wetlands? (Most frequently identified response is in **bold**.)

Item	n	Not at all Concerned (1)	Slightly Concerned (2)	Somewhat Concerned (3)	Very Concerned (4)	Mean	SD
Flooding protection	3,817	3.6%	10.3%	30.4%	55.7%	3.38 ^a	0.813
Erosion protection	3,811	2.4%	9.5%	31.6%	56.4%	3.42 ^b	0.761
Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	3,808	1.0%	4.7%	25.2%	69.1%	3.62	0.625
Hunting opportunities	3,805	69.3%	16.8%	8.3%	5.7%	1.50	0.869
Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	3,805	5.8%	14.8%	31.1%	48.3%	3.22 ^c	0.902
Clean water	3,816	1.2%	3.5%	16.6%	78.7%	3.73	0.581
Clean air	3,816	1.6%	4.5%	18.1%	75.9%	3.68	0.632
Providing a home for wildlife	3,820	0.3%	1.4%	13.0%	85.2%	3.83	0.433
Providing a home for animals such as butterflies and bees that pollinate plants and crops	3,816	0.5%	2.0%	13.9%	83.5%	3.80	0.479
Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	3,812	7.0%	15.6%	31.14%	45.9%	3.16 ^d	0.933

^a The mean response Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of Pacific and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^b The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of Central and Pacific Flyway respondents.

^c The mean response of Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly higher than that of Central and Pacific flyway respondents.

^d The mean response of Atlantic Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of other Flyway respondents.

4.28. Question 25a: Reduction of Wetland Benefits of Most Concern.

The reduction of wildlife habitat was the wetland benefit that was of most concern to respondents (Table 34). There was a significant association between Flyway of residence and the wetland benefit of most concern being substantially reduced in respondents' communities ($\chi^2 (27) = 80.730$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .084$). The proportion of Central Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.007$) that identified erosion protection as the wetland benefit that they were most concerned about was smaller than that Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.012$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.021$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.038$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.008$) that identified the storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon, as the wetland benefit that they were most concerned about was smaller than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.030$). The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.132$) that identified clean water as the wetland benefit that they were most concerned about was smaller than that of Central ($\hat{p} = 0.197$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.181$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.152$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.019$) that identified providing a home for wildlife as the wetland benefit that they were most concerned about was larger than that of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.478$). The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.062$) that identified providing a home for animals such as butterflies and bees that pollinate plants and crops as the wetland benefit that they were most concerned about was larger than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.040$), Central ($\hat{p} = 0.038$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.031$) Flyway respondents.

Table 34. (Q25a) Which of the wetlands benefits listed on the previous page would you be **most** concerned about being substantially reduced in your community? (n = 3,802)

Response	Frequency	%
Home for wildlife	1,910	50.2% ^a
Clean water	642	16.9% ^b
Wildlife viewing/birdwatching	518	13.6%
Flooding Protection	262	6.9%
Home for butterflies & bees	191	5.0% ^c
Clean air	89	2.3%
Erosion Protection	78	2.1% ^d
Storage of gases	63	1.7% ^e
Scenic places	29	0.8%
Hunting opportunities	20	0.5%

^a The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was larger than that of Mississippi Flyway respondents.

^b The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was smaller than that of the other Flyways.

^c The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was larger than that of the other Flyways.

^d The proportion of Central Flyway respondents was smaller than that the other Flyways.

^e The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was smaller than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents.

4.29. Question 25b: Reduction of Wetland Benefits of Least Concern.

Respondents were least concerned about the reduction of hunting opportunities in their community (Table 35). There was a significant association between Flyway of residence and the wetland benefit of least concern about being substantially reduced in respondents' communities ($\chi^2 (27) = 56.724$, $p < 0.01$, $\phi_c = .071$). The proportion of Central Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.045$) that identified flooding protection as the as the wetland benefit that they were least concerned about was larger than that of Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.028$) and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.028$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.016$) that identified erosion protection as the wetland benefit that they were least concerned about was smaller than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.026$), Central ($\hat{p} = 0.029$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.023$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.726$) that identified hunting opportunities as the wetland benefit that they were least concerned about was smaller than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.785$), Central ($\hat{p} = 0.753$), and Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.785$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.045$) that identified the storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon, as the wetland benefit that they were least concerned about was smaller than that of Central Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.076$). The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.007$) that identified clean air as the wetland benefit that they were least concerned about was smaller than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.011$), Central ($\hat{p} = 0.011$), and Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.013$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.144$) that identified scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal as the wetland benefit that they were least concerned about was larger than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.070$), Central ($\hat{p} = 0.067$), and Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.094$) Flyway respondents.

Table 35. (Q25b) Which of the wetlands benefits listed on the previous page would you be **least** concerned about being substantially reduced in your community? (n = 3,799)

Response	Frequency	%
Hunting opportunities	2,932	77.2% ^a
Scenic places	359	9.4% ^b
Storage of gases	205	5.4% ^c
Flooding Protection	117	3.1% ^d
Erosion Protection	79	2.1% ^e
Clean air	44	1.2% ^f
Wildlife viewing/birdwatching	24	0.6%
Clean water	15	0.4%
Home for wildlife	13	0.3%
Home for butterflies & bees	11	0.3%

^a The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents was smaller than that of the other Flyways.

^b The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents was larger than that of the other Flyways.

^c The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was smaller than that of Central Flyway respondents.

^d The proportion of Central Flyway respondents was larger than that of Mississippi and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^e The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was smaller than that of the other Flyways.

^f The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents was smaller than that of Flyways.

4.30. Question 26a: Importance of eBird Participation.

More than nine in ten respondents (91.2%) reported that participation in *eBird* was important to them (Table 36); the mean responses of Mississippi ($\bar{x} = 2.64$) and Central ($\bar{x} = 2.64$) Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 2.82$) ($F(3, 3805) = 8.274$, $p < .001$, $\eta^2 = .006$).

Table 36. (Q26a) How important is participating in *eBird* to you? (Most frequently identified response is in **bold**.)

n	Not at all Important (1)	Slightly Important (2)	Moderately Important (3)	Very Important (4)	Mean	SD
3,827	8.8%	35.4%	33.2%	22.6%	2.70 ^a	0.916

^a The mean responses of Mississippi and Central Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Atlantic Flyway respondents.

4.31. Question 26b: Bird Studies Canada Membership.

More than one-third of respondents (39.9%) were members of Bird Studies Canada (Table 37). There was a significant association between Flyway of residence and membership in Bird Studies Canada ($\chi^2(3) = 16.607$, $p < 0.01$, $\phi_c = .066$). The proportion of Central ($\hat{p} = 0.363$) and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.339$) Flyway respondents that reported being members of Bird Studies Canada was smaller than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.433$) and Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.413$) Flyway respondents.

Table 37. (Q26b) Are you a member of Bird Studies Canada? (n = 3,817)

Response	Frequency	%
Yes	1,523	39.9% ^a
No	2,294	60.1%

^a The proportion of Central and Atlantic Flyway respondents was smaller than that of Pacific and Mississippi Flyway respondents.

4.32. Question 27: Respondents' Age.

The mean age of respondents was 56.03 years (Table 38; Figure 2); the mean age of Central Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 54.1$) was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 57.3$) ($F(3, 3736) = 4.364$, $p < .01$, $\eta^2 = .003$).

Table 38. (Q27) Respondent age (calculated from year born).

Statistic	Value
n	3,751
Minimum	18
Maximum	89
Mode	63
Median	59
Mean	56.03 ^a
Standard Deviation	14.463

^a The mean age of Central Flyway respondents was significantly lower than that of Pacific Flyway respondents.

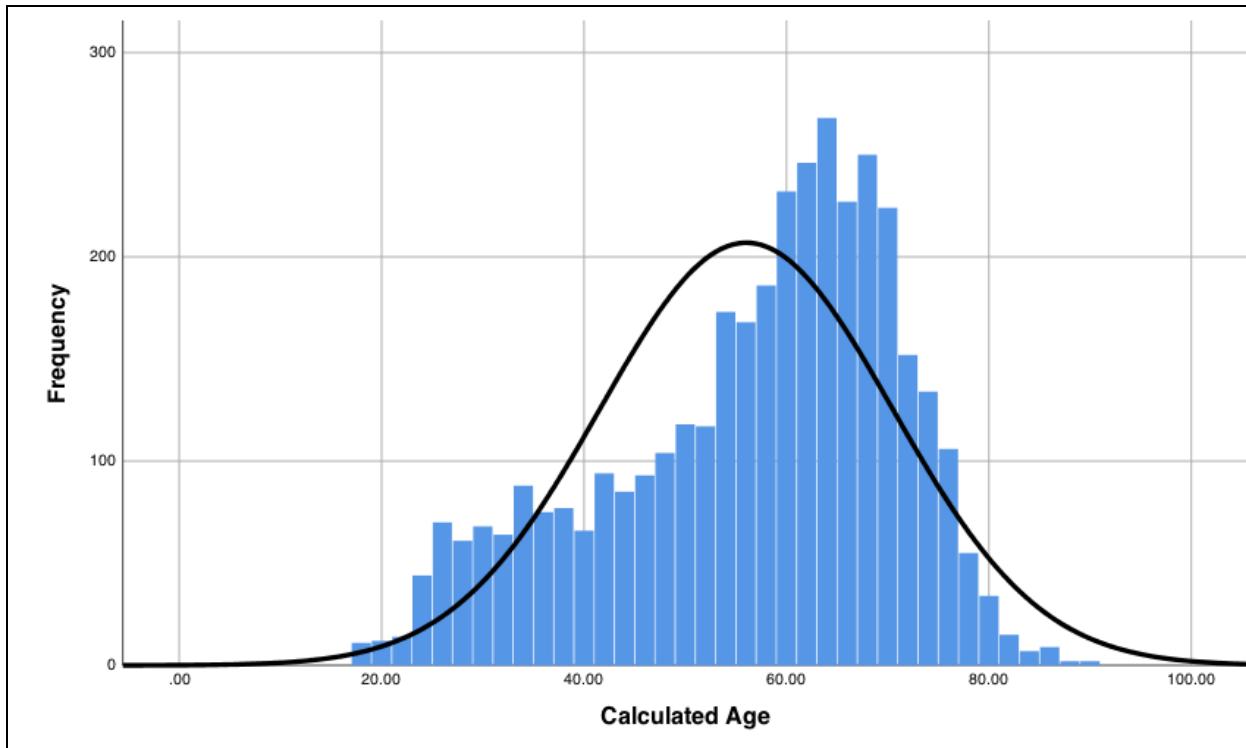


Figure 2. (Q27) Respondent age (calculated from year born).

4.33. Question 28: Respondents' Gender.

Most respondents (53.7%) were female (Table 39). There was a significant association between Flyway of residence and the gender of respondents ($\chi^2 (3) = 11.372$, $p < 0.05$, $\phi_c = .055$). The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.562$) who reported being female was higher than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.514$), Central ($\hat{p} = .508$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.500$) Flyway respondents.

Table 39. (Q28) Gender (n = 3,784)

Response	Frequency	%
Male	1,751	46.3%
Female	2,033	53.7% ^a

^a The proportion of Mississippi Flyway respondents was higher than that of the other Flyways.

4.34. Question 29: Respondents' Highest Level of Education.

More than three-quarters of respondents had earned a university/college degree or graduate degree (Table 40). There was a significant association between Flyway of residence and the gender of respondents ($\chi^2 (15) = 27.530$, $p < 0.05$, $\phi_c = .049$). The proportion of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.012$) and Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.010$) Flyway respondents whose highest level of education was some high school was larger than that of Central ($\hat{p} = 0.002$) and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.003$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Central ($\hat{p} = 0.069$) Flyway respondents and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.071$) Flyway respondents whose highest level of education was high school was larger than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.046$) and Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.057$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.171$) whose highest level of education was some university/college (no degree) was larger than that of Central ($\hat{p} = 0.152$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.135$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.127$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.438$) whose highest level of education was university/college degree was smaller than that of Central ($\hat{p} = 0.459$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.484$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.470$) Flyway respondents.

Table 40. (Q29) What is the highest level of education you have completed? (n = 3,801)

Response	Frequency	%
Some high school	32	0.8% ^a
High school	222	5.8% ^b
Some university/college (no degree)	542	14.3% ^c
University/college degree	1,786	47.0% ^d
Graduate degree	1,173	30.9%
Other	46	1.1%

^a The proportion of Pacific and Mississippi Flyway respondents was larger than that of Central and Atlantic Flyway respondents.

^b The proportion of Central and Atlantic Flyway respondents was larger than that of Pacific and Mississippi Flyway respondents.

^c The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was larger than that of the other Flyways.

^d The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents was smaller than that of the other Flyways.

4.35. Question 30: Employment in a Nature-related Profession.

One in five respondents (20.2%) reported that a nature-related profession was the primary source of their personal income (Table 41). There was not a significant association between Flyway of residence and whether a nature-related profession (such as farming, fisheries, forestry, environmental science, or conservation) was the primary source of respondents' personal income.

Table 41. (Q30) Is a nature-related profession (such as farming, fisheries, forestry, environmental science, or conservation) the primary source of your PERSONAL income? (n = 3,813)

Response	Frequency	%
Yes	771	20.2%
No	3,042	79.8%

There were no significant differences between Flyway responses.

4.36. Question 31a: Rural Land Ownership.

More than one-third of respondents (35.5%) owned land in a rural area (Table 42). There was a significant association between Flyway of residence and whether respondents owned land in a rural area (outside of an urban or suburban area) ($\chi^2 (3) = 46.711$, $p < 0.001$, $\phi_c = .111$). The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.453$) that reported owning land in a rural area was larger than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.29$), Central ($\hat{p} = 0.294$), and Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.362$) Flyway respondents.

Table 42. (Q31a) Do you own land in a rural area (outside of an urban or suburban area)? (n = 3,820)

Response	Frequency	%
Yes	1,357	35.5% ^a
No	2,463	64.5%

^a The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents was larger than that of the other Flyways.

4.37. Question 31b: Amount of Rural Land Owned.

Respondents that reported owning rural land, owned an average of 748.8 acres (Table 43). The mean number of acres owned in a rural area by Mississippi Flyway respondents ($\bar{x} = 1,138.09$) was significantly larger than that of Central ($\bar{x} = 171.94$) and Pacific ($\bar{x} = 237.51$) Flyway respondents ($F_w(3, 528.476) = 4.930, p < .01, \eta^2 = .006$).

Table 43. (Q31b) Amount of rural land owned (in acres).

Statistic	Value
n	1,309
Minimum	0.025
Maximum	42,798
Mode	1
Median	5
Mean	748.82 ^a
Standard Deviation	5371.638

^a The mean number of acres owned in a rural area by Mississippi Flyway respondents was significantly larger than that of Central and Pacific Flyway respondents.

4.38. Question 32: Size of Community Respondents' Grew Up in and Where They Currently Reside.

More than one-quarter of respondents (27.4%) currently reside in a large urban area (Table 44). There was a significant association between Flyway of residence and the size of the community currently lived in ($\chi^2 (12) = 134.315, p < 0.001, \phi_c = .180$). The proportion of Central Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.394$) that currently live in a large urban area was larger than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.279$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.280$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.163$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Central Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.207$) that currently live in a medium urban area was smaller than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.259$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.243$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.227$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Central Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.0635$) that currently live in a small city was smaller than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.164$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.100$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.148$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Central Flyway respondents that currently live in a small to ($\hat{p} = 0.109$) was smaller than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.143$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.118$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.149$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.154$) that currently live in a rural area was smaller than that of Central ($\hat{p} = 0.225$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.258$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.314$) Flyway respondents.

One-quarter of respondents (25.6%) grew up in a large urban area. There was a significant association between Flyway of residence and the size of the community respondents grew up in ($\chi^2 (12) = 60.364, p < 0.001, \phi_c = .073$). The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.201$) that grew up in a large

urban area was smaller than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.284$), Central ($\hat{p} = 0.266$), and Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.261$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Atlantic Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.211$) that grew up in a medium urban area was smaller than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.259$), Central ($\hat{p} = 0.239$), and Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.432$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Central Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.089$) that grew up in a small city was smaller than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.169$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.148$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.159$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Central Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.130$) that grew up in a small town was smaller than that of Pacific ($\hat{p} = 0.141$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.137$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.187$) Flyway respondents. The proportion of Pacific Flyway respondents ($\hat{p} = 0.148$) that grew up in a rural area was smaller than that of Central ($\hat{p} = 0.275$), Mississippi ($\hat{p} = 0.211$), and Atlantic ($\hat{p} = 0.242$) Flyway respondents.

Table 44. (Q32) Which of these categories best describes the place where you live now and where you lived during most of the time you were growing up (that is, until age 16)? (Most frequently identified response is in **bold**.)

Community Category	n	Large urban area (population 500,000 or more)	Medium Urban area (population between 50,000 and 499,999)	Small city (population between 10,000 and 49,999)	Small town (population between 2,000 and 9,999)	Rural area (population less than 2,000)
Where you live now	3,815	27.4%	23.9%	11.6%	12.7%	24.4%
Where you grew up	3,777	25.6%	24.0%	14.6%	14.5%	21.2%

4.39. Question 33: Respondents' Personal Income.

More than half of respondents (59.0%) indicated a personal income of greater than \$49,999 (Table 45); there was not a significant association between Flyway of residence and respondents' reported level of personal income in the year prior to completing the survey.

Table 45. (Q33) Please indicate which of the following categories applies to your total personal income for last year? (n = 3,430)

Response	Frequency	%
< \$24,999	517	15.1%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	887	25.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	862	25.1%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	594	17.3%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	284	8.3%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	107	3.1%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	79	2.3%
\$200,000 to \$249,999	51	1.5%
\$250,000 to \$299,999	20	0.6%
\$300,000 or more	29	0.8%

There were no significant differences between Flyway responses.

4.40. Question 34: Respondents' Current Province/Territory of Residence.

The majority of respondents (48.3%) reported living in Ontario (Table 46).

Table 46. (Q34) In which province/territory do you currently live? (n = 3,815)

Response	Frequency	%
Alberta	420	11.0%
British Columbia	631	16.5%
Manitoba	158	4.1%
New Brunswick	87	2.3%
Newfoundland & Labrador	32	0.8%
Northwest Territories	15	0.4%
Nova Scotia	159	4.2%
Nunavut	8	0.2%
Ontario	1844	48.3%
Prince Edward Island	18	0.5%
Québec	320	8.4%
Saskatchewan	111	2.9%
Yukon	12	0.3%

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Appendix A

Questionnaire



This project was undertaken with the financial support of:

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Canada



Ducks Unlimited Canada
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New Brunswick
Nouveau
Brunswick



North American Birdwatching Survey

To begin the survey in English,
click on the button below.

English

Étude sur l'ornithologie en Amérique du Nord

Pour commencer l'enquête en français,
cliquez sur le bouton ci-dessous.

Français



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
FACULTY OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION AND RECREATION

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Last updated: June 9, 2017.

North American Birdwatching Survey

Thank you for participating in this study about birdwatching. You are one of only a relatively few people in your province/territory being contacted to participate in this study. The Canadian Wildlife Service is helping to sponsor this study because it is important to them to understand your birdwatching experiences and what you think might improve them. We are working closely with eBird at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology, your provincial/territorial wildlife managers, the National Flyway Council, Migratory Bird Joint Ventures and the North American Bird Conservation Initiative to complete this study. The survey will take about 15-20 minutes to complete, and we greatly appreciate your time and effort. Your responses are very important to this study and will be used to help guide and improve the management of birds in North America in the future. Please be assured that your participation in the study, and all of your responses, will be kept confidential. You must be 18 or older to participate. Thank you for your help!

Please enter the Access Code that we emailed you in the box below:

Submit Personal Access Code:



Birdwatching, and birding, are forms of wildlife observation in which the observation of birds is a recreational activity. They can be done with the naked eye, using binoculars and telescopes, or by listening for bird sounds. In this study, we are interested in the opinions and behaviors of everyone who specifically spends time viewing birds. We realize that there are different levels of participating in "birding" and "birdwatching". We are using the term "**birdwatching**" to refer to both activities and all levels of participation. We hope this does not cause any confusion for you in responding to our questions. Thanks for your help!



0%  100%

Do you ever participate in birdwatching or birding?

- Yes
- No



0%  100%

Q1

In the last 12 months, have you participated in the following nature-based activities? Please select "Yes" or "No" for each type of activity.

Yes	No	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Spending time in nature away from home (e.g., picnicking, relaxing in nature, camping)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Non-motorized outdoor recreation activities (e.g., hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, bicycling, rock climbing, skiing, swimming, canoeing and kayaking)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Motorized outdoor recreation activities (e.g., motorized boating, riding ATVs, snowmobiling)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Viewing wildlife (e.g., wildlife watching, birdwatching, bird feeding, wildlife photography)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Consumptive wildlife-based activities (e.g., hunting, fishing)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Learning about nature (e.g., attending festivals or lectures, visiting a nature center)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Backyard/at-home nature activities (e.g., gardening, landscaping)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Other (please specify if yes) <input type="text"/>

Please click on the **GREEN ARROW** to move to the next page of the survey.
You can also click on the back arrow to review questions.



0%  100%

Q2

In the **last 12 months**, which of the following activities related to wild birds did you participate in, if any? Please check either "Yes" or "No".

	Yes	No
Watching birds at my home	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Feeding birds at my home	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Watching birds away from my home	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Photographing or filming birds	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Counting/monitoring birds (e.g., Christmas or Backyard Bird Count)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Keeping track of the birds you see on a list, online or on paper	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Installing or maintaining nest boxes for birds	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0%

100%

Q3

In the **last 12 months**, did you participate in the following activities with the types of **wild birds** below? *Please check all that apply OR "I did not do these activities".*

In the last 12 months, I participated in . . .

	Watching	Feeding	Photographing	I did not do these activities
Waterfowl (ducks, geese, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other game birds (grouse, pheasant, turkey, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water birds (shorebirds, herons, cranes, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birds of prey (hawks, eagles, owls, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hummingbirds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Song birds (warblers, sparrows, thrushes, finches, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other birds (anything not mentioned)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



0%

100%

Q4

In the past 12 months, did you take any trips at least 1.6 km (1 mile) or more from your home primarily for birdwatching?

- Yes
- No



0%  100%

Q5

In the past 12 months, about how many trips at least 1.6 km (1 mile) from your home did you take primarily for birdwatching? (Please enter a number below).



0%  100%

Please remember as you answer the next questions that we are interested in the opinions and behaviors of everyone who specifically spends time viewing birds. We realize that there are different levels of participating in birding and birdwatching. We are using the term “birdwatching” to refer to both activities. Thanks for your help!



0%  100%

BIRDWATCHING CHOICES

Birdwatching experiences can vary across many different areas and situations. We are interested in knowing what experiences and conditions influence where you decide to watch birds on a given trip. On the next few pages, we present 10 different hypothetical comparisons of birdwatching experiences you could choose to have. These experiences vary on 7 conditions:

- 1) Diversity: How many kinds or species of birds you see.**
- 2) Rarity: Whether there are rare or unusual species of birds.**
- 3) Number of birds: The total number of birds you see.**
- 4) Ease of access: How difficult it is to get into and around the area.**
- 5) Wetlands: Whether the area contains wetland habitat (shallow ponds or marshes) and wetland species.**
- 6) Naturalness: The degree to which the area is in a natural condition or has been developed.**
- 7) Travel distance: Total distance from home to the location (one-way).**

Some of these scenarios might seem unlikely to you, or neither option matches to what you would want to do, but we are still interested in understanding which described experiences you would choose. Your opinions about these comparisons will help managers better understand birdwatching preferences.

For each scenario, select the one choice you would make if these were your only options.



0%  100%

If these were your only options, which would you choose?
Choose by clicking one of the buttons below:

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] of [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	Would not go
Diversity: How many kinds or species of birds you see	Observe 10 or fewer species	Observe 40 or more species	NONE: I would not go if these were my only choices.
Rarity: Whether there are rare or unusual species of birds	Chance to see rare or unusual species	No rare or unusual species	
Number of birds: The total number of birds you see	Hundreds of birds	Less than 100 birds	
Ease of access: How difficult it is to get into and around the area	Difficult access with unpaved trails and paths	Easy access with paved trails and roads	
Wetlands: Whether the area contains wetland habitat (shallow ponds or marshes) and wetland species	No wetland habitats	Wetlands but NO waterfowl/wetland birds	
Naturalness: The degree to which the area is in a natural condition or has been developed	Area is developed	Natural habitat and setting	
Travel distance: Total distance from home to the location (one-way)	320 km (200 miles)	40 km (25 miles)	
Choose one option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0%  100%

If these were your only options, which would you choose?
Choose by clicking one of the buttons below:

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] of [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	Would not go
Diversity: How many kinds or species of birds you see	Observe 30 species	Observe 20 species	NONE: I would not go if these were my only choices.
Rarity: Whether there are rare or unusual species of birds	No rare or unusual species	Chance to see rare or unusual species	
Number of birds: The total number of birds you see	Thousands of birds	Thousands of birds	
Ease of access: How difficult it is to get into and around the area	Moderate access with some paved trails	Difficult access with unpaved trails and paths	
Wetlands: Whether the area contains wetland habitat (shallow ponds or marshes) and wetland species	Wetlands with waterfowl/wetland birds	No wetland habitats	
Naturalness: The degree to which the area is in a natural condition or has been developed	Natural habitat and setting	Area is developed	
Travel distance: Total distance from home to the location (one-way)	80 km (50 miles)	160 km (100 miles)	
Choose one option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0%  100%

If these were your only options, which would you choose?
Choose by clicking one of the buttons below:

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] of [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	Would not go
Diversity: How many kinds or species of birds you see	Observe 10 or fewer species	Observe 30 species	NONE: I would not go if these were my only choices.
Rarity: Whether there are rare or unusual species of birds	Chance to see rare or unusual species	No rare or unusual species	
Number of birds: The total number of birds you see	Less than 100 birds	Hundreds of birds	
Ease of access: How difficult it is to get into and around the area	Moderate access with some paved trails	Easy access with paved trails and roads	
Wetlands: Whether the area contains wetland habitat (shallow ponds or marshes) and wetland species	Wetlands with waterfowl/wetland birds	Wetlands but NO waterfowl/wetland birds	
Naturalness: The degree to which the area is in a natural condition or has been developed	Natural habitat and setting	Area is developed	
Travel distance: Total distance from home to the location (one-way)	3.2 km (2 miles) or less	40 km (25 miles)	
Choose one option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0%  100%

If these were your only options, which would you choose?
Choose by clicking one of the buttons below:

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] of [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	Would not go
Diversity: How many kinds or species of birds you see	Observe 40 or more species	Observe 20 species	NONE: I would not go if these were my only choices.
Rarity: Whether there are rare or unusual species of birds	Chance to see rare or unusual species	No rare or unusual species	
Number of birds: The total number of birds you see	Hundreds of birds	Less than 100 birds	
Ease of access: How difficult it is to get into and around the area	Easy access with paved trails and roads	Difficult access with unpaved trails and paths	
Wetlands: Whether the area contains wetland habitat (shallow ponds or marshes) and wetland species	No wetland habitats	Wetlands with waterfowl/wetland birds	
Naturalness: The degree to which the area is in a natural condition or has been developed	Natural habitat and setting	Area is developed	
Travel distance: Total distance from home to the location (one-way)	3.2 km (2 miles) or less	80 km (50 miles)	
Choose one option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0%  100%

If these were your only options, which would you choose?
Choose by clicking one of the buttons below:

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] of [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	Would not go
Diversity: How many kinds or species of birds you see	Observe 30 species No rare or unusual species	Observe 20 species Chance to see rare or unusual species	NONE: I would not go if these were my only choices.
Rarity: Whether there are rare or unusual species of birds	Thousands of birds	Hundreds of birds	
Number of birds: The total number of birds you see	Moderate access with some paved trails	Easy access with paved trails and roads	
Ease of access: How difficult it is to get into and around the area	Wetlands but NO waterfowl/wetland birds	Wetlands with waterfowl/wetland birds	
Wetlands: Whether the area contains wetland habitat (shallow ponds or marshes) and wetland species	Natural habitat and setting	Area is developed	
Naturalness: The degree to which the area is in a natural condition or has been developed	320 km (200 miles)	160 km (100 miles)	
Travel distance: Total distance from home to the location (one-way)			
Choose one option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0%  100%

If these were your only options, which would you choose?
Choose by clicking one of the buttons below:

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] of [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	Would not go
Diversity: How many kinds or species of birds you see	Observe 40 or more species	Observe 10 or fewer species	NONE: I would not go if these were my only choices.
Rarity: Whether there are rare or unusual species of birds	No rare or unusual species	Chance to see rare or unusual species	
Number of birds: The total number of birds you see	Thousands of birds	Less than 100 birds	
Ease of access: How difficult it is to get into and around the area	Moderate access with some paved trails	Difficult access with unpaved trails and paths	
Wetlands: Whether the area contains wetland habitat (shallow ponds or marshes) and wetland species	Wetlands but NO waterfowl/wetland birds	Wetlands but NO waterfowl/wetland birds	
Naturalness: The degree to which the area is in a natural condition or has been developed	Area is developed	Natural habitat and setting	
Travel distance: Total distance from home to the location (one-way)	160 km (100 miles)	40 km (25 miles)	
Choose one option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0% 100%

If these were your only options, which would you choose?
Choose by clicking one of the buttons below:

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] of [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	Would not go
Diversity: How many kinds or species of birds you see	Observe 10 or fewer species	Observe 30 species	NONE: I would not go if these were my only choices.
Rarity: Whether there are rare or unusual species of birds	No rare or unusual species	No rare or unusual species	
Number of birds: The total number of birds you see	Thousands of birds	Less than 100 birds	
Ease of access: How difficult it is to get into and around the area	Easy access with paved trails and roads	Difficult access with unpaved trails and paths	
Wetlands: Whether the area contains wetland habitat (shallow ponds or marshes) and wetland species	No wetland habitats	No wetland habitats	
Naturalness: The degree to which the area is in a natural condition or has been developed	Natural habitat and setting	Area is developed	
Travel distance: Total distance from home to the location (one-way)	80 km (50 miles)	3.2 km (2 miles) or less	
Choose one option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0%  100%

If these were your only options, which would you choose?
Choose by clicking one of the buttons below:

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] of [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	Would not go
Diversity: How many kinds or species of birds you see	Observe 40 or more species	Observe 20 species	NONE: I would not go if these were my only choices.
Rarity: Whether there are rare or unusual species of birds	Chance to see rare or unusual species	Chance to see rare or unusual species	
Number of birds: The total number of birds you see	Hundreds of birds	Thousands of birds	
Ease of access: How difficult it is to get into and around the area	Moderate access with some paved trails	Difficult access with unpaved trails and paths	
Wetlands: Whether the area contains wetland habitat (shallow ponds or marshes) and wetland species	Wetlands with waterfowl/wetland birds	Wetlands but NO waterfowl/wetland birds	
Naturalness: The degree to which the area is in a natural condition or has been developed	Area is developed	Natural habitat and setting	
Travel distance: Total distance from home to the location (one-way)	320 km (200 miles)	80 km (50 miles)	
Choose one option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

0%  100%

If these were your only options, which would you choose?
Choose by clicking one of the buttons below:

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] of [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	Would not go
Diversity: How many kinds or species of birds you see	Observe 10 or fewer species	Observe 20 species	NONE: I would not go if these were my only choices.
Rarity: Whether there are rare or unusual species of birds	No rare or unusual species	Chance to see rare or unusual species	
Number of birds: The total number of birds you see	Hundreds of birds	Less than 100 birds	
Ease of access: How difficult it is to get into and around the area	Moderate access with some paved trails	Easy access with paved trails and roads	
Wetlands: Whether the area contains wetland habitat (shallow ponds or marshes) and wetland species	Wetlands but NO waterfowl/wetland birds	No wetland habitats	
Naturalness: The degree to which the area is in a natural condition or has been developed	Area is developed	Natural habitat and setting	
Travel distance: Total distance from home to the location (one-way)	40 km (25 miles)	160 km (100 miles)	
Choose one option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0%  100%

If these were your only options, which would you choose?
Choose by clicking one of the buttons below:

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] of [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	Would not go
Diversity: How many kinds or species of birds you see	Observe 20 species	Observe 40 or more species	NONE: I would not go if these were my only choices.
Rarity: Whether there are rare or unusual species of birds	Chance to see rare or unusual species	No rare or unusual species	
Number of birds: The total number of birds you see	Thousands of birds	Less than 100 birds	
Ease of access: How difficult it is to get into and around the area	Moderate access with some paved trails	Difficult access with unpaved trails and paths	
Wetlands: Whether the area contains wetland habitat (shallow ponds or marshes) and wetland species	No wetland habitats	Wetlands with waterfowl/wetland birds	
Naturalness: The degree to which the area is in a natural condition or has been developed	Natural habitat and setting	Area is developed	
Travel distance: Total distance from home to the location (one-way)	3.2 km (2 miles) or less	320 km (200 miles)	
Choose one option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0%  100%

Q6

We are interested in knowing how much birdwatching means to you. Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with the following statements about your involvement in birdwatching (please select one response for each statement).

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
If I couldn't go birdwatching I am not sure what I would do instead.	<input type="radio"/>				
A lot of my life is organized around birdwatching.	<input type="radio"/>				
Birdwatching has a central role in my life.	<input type="radio"/>				
Getting to enjoy the natural environment through birdwatching is important.	<input type="radio"/>				
Being in nature is an important part of birdwatching.	<input type="radio"/>				
Getting a chance to add a new bird to my life list is important to me.	<input type="radio"/>				
Developing my skills and abilities in birdwatching is important to me.	<input type="radio"/>				
Challenging my birdwatching skills is important.	<input type="radio"/>				
Most of my friends are in some way connected with birdwatching.	<input type="radio"/>				
The sights and sounds of nature are important to birdwatching.	<input type="radio"/>				
Birdwatching is one of the most enjoyable activities I do.	<input type="radio"/>				
Using new techniques, technology and equipment to help me identify more birds is important to me.	<input type="radio"/>				



0%  100%

Q7

Do you have any of the following equipment that you own primarily for birdwatching? (Check all that apply.)

- Binoculars
- Cameras
- Spotting scopes
- None of the above

Q8

How would you rate your own ability to observe and identify birds?
Please respond on a scale where 1 = Novice to 7 = Expert.

1 (Novice)	2	3	4	5	6	7 (Expert)
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<input type="radio"/>						
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0%  100%

Q9

We are interested in knowing how you participate in birdwatching. Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with each of the following statements about your involvement in birdwatching.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
--------------------------	-----------------	----------------	--------------	-----------------------

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| I tend to take photos of birds for the primary purpose of having someone help me identify them. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I often use websites, social media, or ID apps such as Merlin to identify birds. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I photograph birds as a way to watch them. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I typically use binoculars to view birds. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I tend to need to use a field guide (paper or electronic) to identify birds. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I can identify most birds I see in the field. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I tend to just watch birds without using any special equipment. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I can readily identify many birds in the field by sound. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I often use a camera instead of using binoculars. | <input type="radio"/> |
| I use eBird to report my birdwatching experiences. | <input type="radio"/> |



0%  100%

Q10a

Other than at your home, where do most of your birdwatching activities occur? (Please select only one.)

- Privately-owned lands with no general public access
- Publicly-accessible lands
- I only watch birds at my home
- I'm not sure



0%  100%

Q10b

In which province/territory do you go birdwatching most often? (Please select one province/territory.)



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Q11

To what extent are each of the following a barrier to your participation in birding/birdwatching ***in the next 12 months***? (Please select one response for each.)

	Not at all a barrier	Slight barrier	Moderate barrier	Large barrier
Don't feel welcome in bird viewing areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Areas are too crowded	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of birds in my area	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Poor quality of the natural habitat in my area	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Poor quality of facilities in my area	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Don't have the skills	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Don't have companions/people to go with	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public areas to go to are too far away	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
It costs too much to do	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Don't have time to go	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Don't feel safe in bird viewing areas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Restrictions on public lands due to hunting	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Access is too difficult (no auto tour options, walking trails, open gates, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Expense of access fees/permits	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0%  100%

Q12

In the **last 12 months**, what fishing or hunting activities did you participate in, if any? Please check "Yes" or "No" for each.

	Yes	No
Fishing	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hunting waterfowl (ducks, geese, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hunting other migratory birds (doves, woodcocks, rail, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hunting other game birds (grouse, pheasant, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hunting any other game animals (deer, elk, rabbit, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (specify if yes) <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0% 100%

Q13

A person can think of themselves in a variety of ways. Please indicate the extent to which you identify yourself as a/an... (Select one for each.)

	Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Strongly	Very strongly
Birdwatcher	<input type="radio"/>				
Waterfowl Hunter	<input type="radio"/>				
Other Type of Hunter	<input type="radio"/>				
Conservationist	<input type="radio"/>				



0% 100%

Q14

We are interested in knowing about your “personal community” and whether you know people in certain kinds of occupations and people affiliated with certain types of organizations. Among your relatives, close friends, or acquaintances, are there people who participate in the following activities, have the following jobs or who belong to the following organizations? Also, would you classify yourself in any of the following areas? (Select all that apply for each row or leave blank for “no one” in that row.)

	Acquaintance	Close Friend	Relative	Myself
Angler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Birdwatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farmer/Rancher	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
National park manager/employee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor educator	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provincial/state park manager/employee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Waterfowl hunter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other type of hunter (e.g., small/big game)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provincial/state wildlife agency manager/employee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Canadian Wildlife Service manager/employee	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wildlife artist (amateur or professional)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wildlife biologist	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wildlife photographer (amateur or professional)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q14 is continued on the next screen.



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Q14 (Continued)

We are interested in knowing about your "personal community" and whether you know people in certain kinds of occupations and people affiliated with certain types of organizations. Among your relatives, close friends, or acquaintances, are there people who participate in the following activities, have the following jobs or who belong to the following organizations? Also, would you classify yourself in any of the following areas? (Select all that apply for each row or leave blank for "no one" in that row.)

	Acquaintance	Close Friend	Relative	Myself
Member of a fishing/conservation organizations (e.g., Trout Unlimited)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Member of birding and birdwatching groups (e.g., Bird Studies Canada)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Member of bird conservation groups (e.g., National Audubon Society (including local chapters), Cornell Lab, bird observatories)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Member of ornithological societies and groups (e.g., Western field ornithologist, National or regional ornithological societies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Member of Ducks Unlimited	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Member of Delta Waterfowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Member of provincial/territorial or regional waterfowl association	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Member of a hunting/conservation organizations not focused on waterfowl (e.g., National Wild Turkey Federation, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Member of other local/regional conservation organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Member of a local naturalist organizations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Member of other national/international conservation organizations (e.g., The Nature Conservancy, Sierra Club, World Wildlife Fund)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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Q15

Please indicate your involvement with the following organizations in the past 12 months. Please indicate your level of involvement in each even if you were not a member.

	No Involvement	Slight Involvement	Moderate Involvement	High Involvement
Birding and birdwatching groups (e.g., Bird Studies Canada)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bird conservation groups (e.g., National Audubon Society (including local chapters), Cornell Lab, bird observatories)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ornithological societies and groups (e.g., Western field ornithologist, National or regional ornithological societies)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Local naturalist organizations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>


0%  100%

Q16

How much do you trust the following organizations to keep your best interest in mind as a birdwatcher? (Select one for each organization.)

	Do not trust at all	Trust a little	Trust somewhat	Trust a lot	Trust completely
Provincial/territorial wildlife agencies	<input type="radio"/>				
Canadian Wildlife Service	<input type="radio"/>				
Elected officials	<input type="radio"/>				
Waterfowl hunting/conservation organizations	<input type="radio"/>				
Birding/bird conservation organizations	<input type="radio"/>				
Other conservation organizations	<input type="radio"/>				
University researchers/scientists	<input type="radio"/>				


0%  100%

Q17

Please indicate how much money you personally donated to the following causes in the past 12 months. (Select one for each.)

Total amount donated in \$	\$0	Less than \$250	\$250 to \$999	\$1000 to \$2499	\$2500 to \$4999	\$5000 to \$9999	\$10,000 or more
Wetland and/or waterfowl conservation	<input type="radio"/>						
Conservation of other bird species	<input type="radio"/>						
Birdwatching and related issues	<input type="radio"/>						
Waterfowl hunting and hunting related issues	<input type="radio"/>						



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Q18a

Please identify which of the following fees/permit options you have purchased in the past 12 months in order to access lands for birdwatching (Select "Yes" or "No" for each):

	Yes	No
Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp (Canadian Duck Stamp)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National Wildlife Refuge access fees	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provincial/Territorial Park access permit or fee	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provincial/Territorial Wildlife Management Area access permit or fee	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
County/Local Conservation Land access fees	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Access fees for land owned by non-governmental conservation organizations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National Park pass	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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Q18b

Please identify which of the following fees/permit options you would be willing to pay in the next 12 months in order to access those lands for birdwatching (Select "Yes" or "No" for each):

	Yes	No
Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp (Canadian Duck Stamp)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National Wildlife Refuge access fees	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provincial/Territorial Park access permit or fee	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Provincial/Territorial Wildlife Management Area access permit or fee	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
County/Local Conservation Land access fees	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Access fees for land owned by non-governmental conservation organizations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National Park pass	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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Q19

Do you purchase a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp (Canadian Duck Stamp) to assist conservation efforts?

- Buy a stamp primarily to assist conservation and not to hunt
- Buy a stamp but primarily for hunting
- No, I do not buy a stamp

In the next 12 months, would you be willing to purchase a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp (Canadian Duck Stamp) to assist conservation efforts?

- Would buy a stamp primarily to assist conservation and not to hunt
- Would buy a stamp but primarily for hunting
- No, I would not buy a stamp



0% 100%

Q20

Please indicate your level of involvement in the following **conservation and wildlife-related** activities ***in the last 12 months***. (Please select one for each activity.)

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Very often
Made my yard or land more desirable to wildlife	<input type="radio"/>				
Volunteered to improve wildlife habitat in my community	<input type="radio"/>				
Talked to others in my community about conservation issues	<input type="radio"/>				
Participated as an active member in a nature, outdoor, or conservation group	<input type="radio"/>				
Donated money to support wildlife/habitat conservation	<input type="radio"/>				



0% 100%

Q21

Please indicate your level of involvement in the following **wetlands or waterfowl conservation** activities ***in the last 12 months***. (Please select one for each activity.)

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Very often
Worked on land improvement projects related to wetlands or waterfowl conservation	<input type="radio"/>				
Attended meetings about wetlands or waterfowl conservation	<input type="radio"/>				
Volunteered my personal time and effort to conserve wetlands or waterfowl	<input type="radio"/>				
Contacted elected officials or government agencies about wetlands or waterfowl conservation	<input type="radio"/>				
Voted for candidates or ballot issues to support wetlands or waterfowl conservation	<input type="radio"/>				
Advocated for political action to conserve wetlands or waterfowl	<input type="radio"/>				



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Your Opinions about Wetlands

In this section we would like to know what you think about wetlands.

Wetlands include swamps, marshes, bogs, shallow ponds (less than 1.8 m, or 6 feet deep), and shallow areas on lakeshores and seashores. Some wetlands are only wet some of the year, while others are wet year round. They can be in cities or in rural areas and can be the size of a basketball court or cover several square miles.

Q22

Do you know of any wetlands in your local area or community? (Please check only one.)

- Yes
- No

Q23

Have you visited any wetlands ***in the last 12 months?*** (Please check only one.)

- Yes
- No



Q24

Wetlands perform a variety of functions that are beneficial to people. When wetlands are lost or degraded, these benefits can be greatly reduced or disappear altogether. Below is a list of benefits that are threatened due to loss of wetlands. How concerned would you be if the following benefits were reduced in your community due to a loss of wetlands? (Please select one response for each benefit.)

Benefit	Not at all concerned	Slightly concerned	Somewhat concerned	Very concerned
A. Flooding protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B. Erosion protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C. Wildlife viewing and birdwatching	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D. Hunting opportunities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E. Storage of greenhouse gases, such as carbon	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F. Clean water	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G. Clean air	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H. Providing a home for wildlife	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I. Providing a home for animals such as butterflies and bees that pollinate plants and crops	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
J. Scenic places for inspiration or spiritual renewal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0% 100%

Q25

Which of the wetlands benefits listed on the previous page would you be **most** concerned about being substantially reduced in your community? Please select the benefit you are **most** concerned about losing.

Which of the wetlands benefits listed on the previous page would you be **least** concerned about being substantially reduced in your community? Please select the benefit you are **least** concerned about losing. *Be sure to select a different benefit than you selected above.*



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About You

To help us compare your responses to those of others, we have some questions about you. Please be assured that all of your answers will remain completely confidential.

Q26

How important is participating in eBird to you?

- Not at all Important
- Slightly Important
- Moderately Important
- Very Important

Are you a member of Bird Studies Canada?

- Yes
- No



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Q27

In what year were you born? (Enter the last 2 digits)

Year 19:

Q28

Are you . . . ?

- Male
- Female

Q29

What is the highest level of education you have completed? (Please select one).



0% 100%

Q30

Is a nature-related profession (such as farming, fisheries, forestry, environmental science, or conservation) the primary source of your **PERSONAL** income? (Please select one.)

- Yes
- No

Q31

Do you own land in a rural area (outside of an urban or suburban area)?

- Yes — if so, how many acres do you own in total?
- No



0%  100%

Q32

Which of these categories best describes the place where you live now and where you lived during most of the time you were growing up (that is, until age 16)? (Please select only one in each row.)

	Large urban area (population 500,000 or more)	Medium Urban area (population between 50,000 and 499,999)	Small city (population between 10,000 and 49,999)	Small town (population between 2,000 and 9,999)	Rural area (population less than 2,000)
Where you live now	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Where you grew up	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q33

Please indicate which of the following categories applies to your total **personal** income for last year? (Please select one.)



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Q36

In which province/territory do you currently live? (Please select one province/territory.)



0%  100%

Please use this space for any additional comments that you would like to provide about birding/birdwatching, wetlands, or waterfowl.



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Thank you for your interest. At this time we are just trying to obtain responses from active birdwatchers.



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Note:

When respondents take the survey in regular mode this page will not be displayed. Respondents will be redirected to the link below:

<http://nawmp.wetlandnetwork.ca>

0%  100%



This project was undertaken with the financial support of:

Ce projet a été réalisé avec le soutien financier de :

Canada



New Brunswick
Nouveau
Brunswick



North American Birdwatching Survey

To begin the survey in English,
click on the button below.

English

Étude sur l'ornithologie en Amérique du Nord

Pour commencer l'enquête en français,
cliquez sur le bouton ci-dessous.

Français



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
FACULTY OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION AND RECREATION

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Last updated: June 9, 2017.

Étude sur l'ornithologie en Amérique du Nord

Nous vous remercions de votre participation à cette étude sur l'ornithologie. Vous êtes l'une des quelques personnes de votre province ou territoire invitées à participer à cette étude. Le Service canadien de la faune participe au parrainage de cette étude puisqu'il est important pour lui de comprendre vos expériences en matière d'ornithologie et ce qui, selon vous, pourrait les améliorer. Nous travaillons en étroite collaboration avec eBird du Cornell Lab of Ornithology, vos gestionnaires provinciaux et territoriaux en matière de faune, les Conseils nationaux des voies migratoires, les Plans conjoints relatifs aux oiseaux migrants et l'Initiative de conservation des oiseaux de l'Amérique du Nord afin de réaliser cette étude. Il vous faudra environ de 15 à 20 minutes pour répondre aux questions de cette étude, et nous vous remercions pour votre temps et vos efforts. Vos réponses sont très importantes pour cette étude et seront utilisées pour contribuer à orienter et améliorer la gestion future des oiseaux d'Amérique du Nord. Soyez assuré(e) que votre participation à cette étude ainsi que la totalité de vos réponses demeureront confidentielles. Vous devez avoir 18 ans ou plus pour participer. Merci de votre aide! Veuillez entrer le code d'accès que nous vous avons fait parvenir par courriel dans la case ci-après : Nous vous remercions de votre participation à cette étude sur l'ornithologie. Vous êtes l'une des quelques personnes de votre province ou territoire invitées à participer à cette étude. Le Service canadien de la faune participe au parrainage de cette étude puisqu'il est important pour lui de comprendre vos expériences en matière d'ornithologie et ce qui, selon vous, pourrait les améliorer. Nous travaillons en étroite collaboration avec eBird du Cornell Lab of Ornithology, vos gestionnaires provinciaux et territoriaux en matière de faune, les Conseils nationaux des voies migratoires, les Plans conjoints relatifs aux oiseaux migrants et l'Initiative de conservation des oiseaux de l'Amérique du Nord afin de réaliser cette étude. Il vous faudra environ de 15 à 20 minutes pour répondre aux questions de cette étude, et nous vous remercions pour votre temps et vos efforts. Vos réponses sont très importantes pour cette étude et seront utilisées pour contribuer à orienter et améliorer la gestion future des oiseaux d'Amérique du Nord. Soyez assuré(e) que votre participation à cette étude ainsi que la totalité de vos réponses demeureront confidentielles. Vous devez avoir 18 ans ou plus pour participer. Merci de votre aide!

Veuillez entrer le code d'accès que nous vous avons fait parvenir par courriel dans la case ci-après :

Soumettre le code personnel d'accès :

Veuillez cliquer sur la **FLÈCHE VERTE** pour passer à la page suivante de l'étude.



L'ornithologie et l'observation des oiseaux sont des types d'observations de la faune où l'observation des oiseaux est une activité récréative. Elles peuvent être exercées à l'œil nu, à l'aide de jumelles et de télescopes, ou en écoutant les sons des oiseaux. Dans le cadre de cette étude, nous aimerions connaître les opinions et les comportements de personnes qui consacrent du temps à l'observation des oiseaux. Nous savons qu'il existe différents niveaux de participation à l'« observation des oiseaux » et à l'« ornithologie ». Nous utilisons le terme « **ornithologie** » pour faire référence à ces deux activités et à tous les niveaux de participation. Nous espérons que cela ne créera pas de confusion pour vous en répondant à nos questions. Merci de votre aide!



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Participez-vous à des activités d'ornithologie ou d'observation des oiseaux?

- Oui
- Non



0%  100%

Q1

Au cours des 12 DERNIERS MOIS, avez-vous participé aux activités nature qui suivent? Veuillez choisir « Oui » ou « Non » pour chaque type d'activité.

Oui	Non	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Passer du temps dans la nature (p. ex., pique-niques, relaxation en nature, camping)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Activités récréatives en plein air non motorisées (p. ex., randonnée, grande randonnée pédestre, équitation, vélo, escalade, ski, natation, canotage et kayak)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Activités récréatives en plein air motorisées (p. ex., bateaux motorisés, VTT, motoneige)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Observation de la faune (p. ex., observation d'animaux, ornithologie, alimentation des oiseaux, photographie de la faune)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Activités en plein air de consommation (p. ex., chasse et pêche)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Apprentissage au sujet de la nature (p. ex., participation à des festivals ou à des conférences, visites de centres de la nature)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Activités en nature à domicile (p. ex., jardinage et aménagement paysager)
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Autre (veuillez préciser si la réponse est « Oui ») <input type="text"/>

Veuillez cliquer sur la **FLÈCHE VERTE** pour passer à la prochaine page de l'étude.
Vous pouvez également cliquer sur la flèche de recul pour revenir aux questions précédentes.



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Q2

Au cours des **12 derniers mois**, à quelles activités suivantes liées à des **oiseaux sauvages** avez-vous participé? Veuillez cocher la case « Oui » ou « Non ».

	Oui	Non
Observer des oiseaux à mon domicile	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Nourrir des oiseaux à mon domicile	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Observer des oiseaux à l'extérieur de mon domicile	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Photographier ou filmer des oiseaux	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dénombrer ou surveiller des oiseaux (p. ex., recensement des oiseaux de Noël ou dans la cour)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recenser des oiseaux que vous voyez sur une liste, en ligne ou sur papier	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Installer ou entretenir des nichoirs pour oiseaux	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0% 100%

Q3

Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous participé aux activités suivantes à l'égard des types d'**oiseaux sauvages** ci-après? Veuillez cocher toutes les activités qui s'appliquent OU « Je n'ai pas exercé ces activités ».

Au cours des 12 derniers mois, j'ai participé à . . .

	Observation	Alimentation	Photographie	Je n'ai pas exercé ces activités
Chasse de la sauvagine (canards, oies, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Autre gibier (gélinottes/tétras, faisans, dindons, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oiseaux aquatiques (oiseaux de rivage, hérons, grues, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oiseaux de proie (buses, aigles, hiboux/chouette, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Colibris	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oiseaux chanteurs (parulines, bruants, grives, roselins, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Autres oiseaux (tout oiseau non mentionné)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



0% 100%

Q4

AU COURS DES 12 DERNIERS MOIS, vous êtes-vous déplacé à au moins 1,6 km (1 mille) ou plus de votre domicile principalement à des fins d'ornithologie?

- Oui
- Non



0% 100%

Q5

AU COURS DES 12 DERNIERS MOIS, environ combien de déplacements à au moins 1,6 km (1 mille) de votre domicile avez-vous effectués principalement à des fins d'ornithologie? (Veuillez entrer un nombre ci-après.)



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Dans le cadre de cette étude, nous aimerais connaître les opinions et les comportements des personnes qui consacrent du temps à l'observation des oiseaux. Nous savons qu'il existe différents niveaux de participation à l'« observation des oiseaux » et à l'« ornithologie ». Nous utilisons le terme « ornithologie » pour faire référence à ces deux activités. Merci de votre aide!



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CHOIX EN MATIÈRE D'ORNITHOLOGIE

Les expériences ornithologiques peuvent varier selon différentes régions et situations. Nous aimerais savoir quelles expériences et conditions influent sur votre décision d'observer des oiseaux au cours d'un déplacement en particulier. Sur les deux prochaines pages, nous présentons 10 différentes comparaisons hypothétiques d'expériences ornithologiques que vous pourriez choisir de vivre. Ces expériences varient en fonction de sept conditions :

- 1) Diversité : Le nombre de sortes ou d'espèces d'oiseaux que vous voyez.**
- 2) Rareté : Présence d'espèces d'oiseaux rares ou inhabituels..**
- 3) Nombre d'oiseaux : Nombre total d'oiseaux que vous voyez.**
- 4) Facilité d'accès : Le difficulté d'atteindre ou de se déplacer dans la région visée.**
- 5) Milieux humides : Présence, dans la région, d'habitat en milieu humide (étangs peu profonds ou marais) et d'espèces des milieux humides.**
- 6) Naturalité : Mesure dans laquelle la zone est en condition naturelle ou a été développée.**
- 7) Distance de transport : Distance totale entre le domicile et la région (aller simple).**

Certains de ces scénarios peuvent vous sembler peu probables, ou aucune option ne s'apparente à ce que vous voudriez faire, mais nous souhaitons quand même comprendre quelles sont les expériences décrites que vous choisiriez. Vos opinions au sujet de ces comparaisons aideront les gestionnaires à mieux comprendre les préférences en matière d'ornithologie.

Pour chaque scénario, indiquez le seul choix que vous feriez s'ils constituaient vos seules options.



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Si ces scénarios constituaient vos seules options, lequel choisiriez-vous?
Indiquez votre choix en cliquant sur l'un des boutons ci-après :

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] de [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	N'irais pas
Diversité : Le nombre de sortes ou d'espèces d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Observation de 10 espèces ou moins Occasions de voir des espèces rares ou inhabituelles Des centaines d'oiseaux	Observation de 40 espèces ou plus Pas d'espèces rares ou inhabituelles Moins de 100 oiseaux	AUCUN : Je n'irais pas si ces scénarios constituaient mes seuls choix.
Rareté : Présence d'espèces d'oiseaux rares ou inhabituels.	Accès difficile à des sentiers et des voies non asphaltés Pas d'habitat en milieu humide	Accès facile aux sentiers et aux routes asphaltées Milieux humides, mais PAS de sauvagine ni d'oiseaux des milieux humides	
Nombre d'oiseaux : Nombre total d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Zone développée	Habitat et environnement naturels	
Facilité d'accès : Le difficulté d'atteindre ou de se déplacer dans la région visée.	320 km (200 milles)	40 km (25 milles)	
Milieux humides : Présence, dans la région, d'habitat en milieu humide (étangs peu profonds ou marais) et d'espèces des milieux humides.			
Naturalité : Mesure dans laquelle la zone est en condition naturelle ou a été développée.			
Distance de transport : Distance totale entre le domicile et la région (aller simple).			
Choisissez une option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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Si ces scénarios constituaient vos seules options, lequel choisiriez-vous?
Indiquez votre choix en cliquant sur l'un des boutons ci-après :

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] de [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	N'irais pas
Diversité : Le nombre de sortes ou d'espèces d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Observation de 30 espèces	Observation de 20 espèces	AUCUN : Je n'irais pas si ces scénarios constituaient mes seuls choix.
Rareté : Présence d'espèces d'oiseaux rares ou inhabituels.	Pas d'espèces rares ou inhabituelles	Occasions de voir des espèces rares ou inhabituelles	
Nombre d'oiseaux : Nombre total d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Des milliers d'oiseaux	Des milliers d'oiseaux	
Facilité d'accès : Le difficulté d'atteindre ou de se déplacer dans la région visée.	Accès relativement facile avec quelques sentiers asphaltés	Accès difficile à des sentiers et des voies non asphaltés	
Milieux humides : Présence, dans la région, d'habitat en milieu humide (étangs peu profonds ou marais) et d'espèces des milieux humides.	Milieux humides avec sauvagine ou oiseaux des milieux humides	Pas d'habitat en milieu humide	
Naturalité : Mesure dans laquelle la zone est en condition naturelle ou a été développée.	Habitat et environnement naturels	Zone développée	
Distance de transport : Distance totale entre le domicile et la région (aller simple).	80 km (50 milles)	160 km (100 milles)	
Choisissez une option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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Si ces scénarios constituaient vos seules options, lequel choisiriez-vous?
Indiquez votre choix en cliquant sur l'un des boutons ci-après :

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] de [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	N'irais pas
Diversité : Le nombre de sortes ou d'espèces d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Observation de 10 espèces ou moins	Observation de 30 espèces	AUCUN : Je n'irais pas si ces scénarios constituaient mes seuls choix.
Rareté : Présence d'espèces d'oiseaux rares ou inhabituels.	Occasions de voir des espèces rares ou inhabituelles	Pas d'espèces rares ou inhabituelles	
Nombre d'oiseaux : Nombre total d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Moins de 100 oiseaux	Des centaines d'oiseaux	
Facilité d'accès : Le difficulté d'atteindre ou de se déplacer dans la région visée.	Accès relativement facile avec quelques sentiers asphaltés	Accès facile aux sentiers et aux routes asphaltées	
Milieux humides : Présence, dans la région, d'habitat en milieu humide (étangs peu profonds ou marais) et d'espèces des milieux humides.	Milieux humides avec sauvagine ou oiseaux des milieux humides	Milieux humides, mais PAS de sauvagine ni d'oiseaux des milieux humides	
Naturalité : Mesure dans laquelle la zone est en condition naturelle ou a été développée.	Habitat et environnement naturels	Zone développée	
Distance de transport : Distance totale entre le domicile et la région (aller simple).	3,2 km (2 milles) ou moins	40 km (25 milles)	
Choisissez une option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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Si ces scénarios constituaient vos seules options, lequel choisiriez-vous?
Indiquez votre choix en cliquant sur l'un des boutons ci-après :

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] de [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	N'irais pas
Diversité : Le nombre de sortes ou d'espèces d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Observation de 40 espèces ou plus	Observation de 20 espèces	AUCUN : Je n'irais pas si ces scénarios constituaient mes seuls choix.
Rareté : Présence d'espèces d'oiseaux rares ou inhabituels.	Occasions de voir des espèces rares ou inhabituelles	Pas d'espèces rares ou inhabituelles	
Nombre d'oiseaux : Nombre total d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Des centaines d'oiseaux	Moins de 100 oiseaux	
Facilité d'accès : Le difficulté d'atteindre ou de se déplacer dans la région visée.	Accès facile aux sentiers et aux routes asphaltées	Accès difficile à des sentiers et des voies non asphaltées	
Milieux humides : Présence, dans la région, d'habitat en milieu humide (étangs peu profonds ou marais) et d'espèces des milieux humides.	Pas d'habitat en milieu humide	Milieux humides avec sauvagine ou oiseaux des milieux humides	
Naturalité : Mesure dans laquelle la zone est en condition naturelle ou a été développée.	Habitat et environnement naturels	Zone développée	
Distance de transport : Distance totale entre le domicile et la région (aller simple).	3,2 km (2 milles) ou moins	80 km (50 milles)	
Choisissez une option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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Si ces scénarios constituaient vos seules options, lequel choisiriez-vous?
Indiquez votre choix en cliquant sur l'un des boutons ci-après :

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] de [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	N'irais pas
Diversité : Le nombre de sortes ou d'espèces d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Observation de 30 espèces	Observation de 20 espèces	AUCUN : Je n'irais pas si ces scénarios constituaient mes seuls choix.
Rareté : Présence d'espèces d'oiseaux rares ou inhabituels.	Pas d'espèces rares ou inhabituelles	Occasions de voir des espèces rares ou inhabituelles	
Nombre d'oiseaux : Nombre total d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Des milliers d'oiseaux	Des centaines d'oiseaux	
Facilité d'accès : Le difficulté d'atteindre ou de se déplacer dans la région visée.	Accès relativement facile avec quelques sentiers asphaltés	Accès facile aux sentiers et aux routes asphaltées	
Milieux humides : Présence, dans la région, d'habitat en milieu humide (étangs peu profonds ou marais) et d'espèces des milieux humides.	Milieux humides, mais PAS de sauvagine ni d'oiseaux des milieux humides	Milieux humides avec sauvagine ou oiseaux des milieux humides	
Naturalité : Mesure dans laquelle la zone est en condition naturelle ou a été développée.	Habitat et environnement naturels	Zone développée	
Distance de transport : Distance totale entre le domicile et la région (aller simple).	320 km (200 milles)	160 km (100 milles)	
Choisissez une option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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Si ces scénarios constituaient vos seules options, lequel choisiriez-vous?
Indiquez votre choix en cliquant sur l'un des boutons ci-après :

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] de [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	N'irais pas
Diversité : Le nombre de sortes ou d'espèces d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Observation de 40 espèces ou plus Pas d'espèces rares ou inhabituelles	Observation de 10 espèces ou moins Occasions de voir des espèces rares ou inhabituelles	AUCUN : Je n'irais pas si ces scénarios constituaient mes seuls choix.
Rareté : Présence d'espèces d'oiseaux rares ou inhabituels.	Des milliers d'oiseaux	Moins de 100 oiseaux	
Nombre d'oiseaux : Nombre total d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Accès relativement facile avec quelques sentiers asphaltés	Accès difficile à des sentiers et des voies non asphaltés	
Facilité d'accès : Le difficulté d'atteindre ou de se déplacer dans la région visée.	Milieux humides, mais PAS de sauvagine ni d'oiseaux des milieux humides	Milieux humides, mais PAS de sauvagine ni d'oiseaux des milieux humides	
Milieux humides : Présence, dans la région, d'habitat en milieu humide (étangs peu profonds ou marais) et d'espèces des milieux humides.	Zone développée	Habitat et environnement naturels	
Naturalité : Mesure dans laquelle la zone est en condition naturelle ou a été développée.	160 km (100 milles)	40 km (25 milles)	
Distance de transport : Distance totale entre le domicile et la région (aller simple).			
Choisissez une option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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Si ces scénarios constituaient vos seules options, lequel choisiriez-vous?
Indiquez votre choix en cliquant sur l'un des boutons ci-après :

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] de [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	N'irais pas
Diversité : Le nombre de sortes ou d'espèces d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Observation de 10 espèces ou moins Pas d'espèces rares ou inhabituelles Des milliers d'oiseaux	Observation de 30 espèces Pas d'espèces rares ou inhabituelles Moins de 100 oiseaux	AUCUN : Je n'irais pas si ces scénarios constituaient mes seuls choix.
Rareté : Présence d'espèces d'oiseaux rares ou inhabituels.	Accès facile aux sentiers et aux routes asphaltées Pas d'habitat en milieu humide	Accès difficile à des sentiers et des voies non asphaltées Pas d'habitat en milieu humide	
Nombre d'oiseaux : Nombre total d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Habitat et environnement naturels 80 km (50 milles)	Zone développée 3,2 km (2 milles) ou moins	
Facilité d'accès : Le difficulté d'atteindre ou de se déplacer dans la région visée.			
Milieux humides : Présence, dans la région, d'habitat en milieu humide (étangs peu profonds ou marais) et d'espèces des milieux humides.			
Naturalité : Mesure dans laquelle la zone est en condition naturelle ou a été développée.			
Distance de transport : Distance totale entre le domicile et la région (aller simple).			
Choisissez une option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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Si ces scénarios constituaient vos seules options, lequel choisiriez-vous?
Indiquez votre choix en cliquant sur l'un des boutons ci-après :

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] de [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	N'irais pas
Diversité : Le nombre de sortes ou d'espèces d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Observation de 40 espèces ou plus	Observation de 20 espèces	AUCUN : Je n'irais pas si ces scénarios constituaient mes seuls choix.
Rareté : Présence d'espèces d'oiseaux rares ou inhabituels.	Occasions de voir des espèces rares ou inhabituelles	Occasions de voir des espèces rares ou inhabituelles	
Nombre d'oiseaux : Nombre total d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Des centaines d'oiseaux	Des milliers d'oiseaux	
Facilité d'accès : Le difficulté d'atteindre ou de se déplacer dans la région visée.	Accès relativement facile avec quelques sentiers asphaltés	Accès difficile à des sentiers et des voies non asphaltés	
Milieux humides : Présence, dans la région, d'habitat en milieu humide (étangs peu profonds ou marais) et d'espèces des milieux humides.	Milieux humides avec sauvagine ou oiseaux des milieux humides	Milieux humides, mais PAS de sauvagine ni d'oiseaux des milieux humides	
Naturalité : Mesure dans laquelle la zone est en condition naturelle ou a été développée.	Zone développée	Habitat et environnement naturels	
Distance de transport : Distance totale entre le domicile et la région (aller simple).	320 km (200 milles)	80 km (50 milles)	
Choisissez une option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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Si ces scénarios constituaient vos seules options, lequel choisiriez-vous?
Indiquez votre choix en cliquant sur l'un des boutons ci-après :

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] de [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	N'irais pas
Diversité : Le nombre de sortes ou d'espèces d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Observation de 10 espèces ou moins Pas d'espèces rares ou inhabituelles	Observation de 20 espèces Occasions de voir des espèces rares ou inhabituelles	AUCUN : Je n'irais pas si ces scénarios constituaient mes seuls choix.
Rareté : Présence d'espèces d'oiseaux rares ou inhabituels.	Des centaines d'oiseaux Accès relativement facile avec quelques sentiers asphaltés	Moins de 100 oiseaux Accès facile aux sentiers et aux routes asphaltées	
Nombre d'oiseaux : Nombre total d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Milieux humides, mais PAS de sauvagine ni d'oiseaux des milieux humides	Pas d'habitat en milieu humide	
Facilité d'accès : Le difficulté d'atteindre ou de se déplacer dans la région visée.	Zone développée	Habitat et environnement naturels	
Milieux humides : Présence, dans la région, d'habitat en milieu humide (étangs peu profonds ou marais) et d'espèces des milieux humides.	40 km (25 milles)	160 km (100 milles)	
Naturalité : Mesure dans laquelle la zone est en condition naturelle ou a été développée.			
Distance de transport : Distance totale entre le domicile et la région (aller simple).			
Choisissez une option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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Si ces scénarios constituaient vos seules options, lequel choisiriez-vous?
Indiquez votre choix en cliquant sur l'un des boutons ci-après :

([%CBCCURRENTTASK();%] de [%CBCTOTALTASKS();%])

	Option 1	Option 2	N'irais pas
Diversité : Le nombre de sortes ou d'espèces d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Observation de 20 espèces	Observation de 40 espèces ou plus	AUCUN : Je n'irais pas si ces scénarios constituaient mes seuls choix.
Rareté : Présence d'espèces d'oiseaux rares ou inhabituels.	Occasions de voir des espèces rares ou inhabituelles	Pas d'espèces rares ou inhabituelles	
Nombre d'oiseaux : Nombre total d'oiseaux que vous voyez.	Des milliers d'oiseaux	Moins de 100 oiseaux	
Facilité d'accès : Le difficulté d'atteindre ou de se déplacer dans la région visée.	Accès relativement facile avec quelques sentiers asphaltés	Accès difficile à des sentiers et des voies non asphaltés	
Milieux humides : Présence, dans la région, d'habitat en milieu humide (étangs peu profonds ou marais) et d'espèces des milieux humides.	Pas d'habitat en milieu humide	Milieux humides avec sauvagine ou oiseaux des milieux humides	
Naturalité : Mesure dans laquelle la zone est en condition naturelle ou a été développée.	Habitat et environnement naturels	Zone développée	
Distance de transport : Distance totale entre le domicile et la région (aller simple).	3,2 km (2 milles) ou moins	320 km (200 milles)	
Choisissez une option	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0% 100%

Q6

Nous souhaitons connaître dans quelle mesure l'ornithologie est importante pour vous. Veuillez indiquer dans quelle mesure vous êtes en désaccord ou en accord avec chacun des énoncés suivants au sujet de votre participation à des activités ornithologiques (veuillez choisir une réponse pour chaque énoncé).

	Tout à fait en désaccord	En désaccord	Neutre	D'accord	Tout à fait d'accord
Si je ne pouvais pas m'adonner à l'ornithologie, je ne suis pas certain(e) de ce que je ferais à la place.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Une grande partie de ma vie s'articule autour de l'ornithologie.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
L'ornithologie occupe un rôle central dans ma vie.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Il est important de pouvoir profiter de l'environnement naturel par l'intermédiaire de l'ornithologie.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Se retrouver en nature est une composante importante de l'ornithologie.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Il est important pour moi d'ajouter un nouvel oiseau à ma liste.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Je considère important de développer mes compétences et mes habiletés en matière d'ornithologie.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Il est important pour moi de mettre mes compétences en ornithologie au défi.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
La plupart de mes amis sont liés d'une façon ou d'une autre à l'ornithologie.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
La vue et les sons de la nature sont importants à l'ornithologie.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
L'ornithologie est une des activités les plus agréables que j'exerce.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Il est important pour moi d'utiliser de nouvelles techniques et technologies et du nouvel équipement pour m'aider à identifier plus d'oiseaux.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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100%

Q7

Possédez-vous l'une ou l'autre des pièces d'équipements qui suivent, que vous utilisez principalement pour l'ornithologie? (Cochez toutes les cases qui s'appliquent.)

- Jumelles
- Appareils photo
- Télescopes
- Aucune de ces réponses.

Q8

Quelle note accorderiez-vous à vos propres habiletés en observation et en identification d'oiseaux? Veuillez choisir une note dans une échelle où 1 = Débutant, et 7 = Expert.

1 (Débutant) **2** **3** **4** **5** **6** **7 (Expert)**



0% 100%

Q9

Nous aimerais savoir comment vous participez à des activités ornithologiques. Veuillez indiquer dans quelle mesure vous êtes en désaccord ou en accord avec chacun des énoncés suivants au sujet de votre participation à des activités ornithologiques.

	Tout à fait en désaccord	En désaccord	Neutre	D'accord	Tout à fait d'accord
J'ai tendance à photographier des oiseaux principalement pour que quelqu'un m'aide à les identifier.	<input type="radio"/>				
Pour identifier des oiseaux, j'utilise souvent des sites Web, des médias sociaux ou des applications d'identification comme Merlin.	<input type="radio"/>				
Je photographie des oiseaux comme moyen de les observer.	<input type="radio"/>				
Habituellement, j'utilise des jumelles pour observer des oiseaux.	<input type="radio"/>				
J'ai tendance à utiliser un guide de terrain (papier ou électronique) pour identifier des oiseaux.	<input type="radio"/>				
Je suis en mesure d'identifier la plupart des oiseaux que je vois sur le terrain.	<input type="radio"/>				
J'ai tendance à simplement observer des oiseaux sans utiliser d'équipement spécial.	<input type="radio"/>				
Je peux facilement identifier de nombreux oiseaux sur le terrain selon les sons qu'ils émettent.	<input type="radio"/>				
J'utilise souvent un appareil photo plutôt que des jumelles.	<input type="radio"/>				
J'utilise eBird pour faire rapport sur mes expériences en ornithologie.	<input type="checkbox"/>				



0% 100%

Q10a

Ailleurs qu'à votre domicile, à quel endroit la plupart de vos activités d'ornithologie ont-elles lieu? (Veuillez ne choisir qu'une seule réponse.)

- Terrains privés sans accès général au public
- Terrains accessibles par le public
- Je n'observe des oiseaux qu'à mon domicile
- Je ne suis pas certain(e)



0% 100%

Q10b

Dans quelle province ou quel territoire exercez-vous le plus souvent des activités d'ornithologie?
(Veuillez choisir une province ou un territoire.)



0% 100%

Q11

Dans quelle mesure chacun des obstacles suivants vous empêcherait-il de participer à des activités d'observation des oiseaux ou d'ornithologie ***au cours des 12 prochains mois?*** (Veuillez choisir une réponse pour chacune.)

	Ne constitue pas du tout un obstacle	Constitue un léger obstacle	Constitue un obstacle modéré	Constitue un obstacle important
Je ne sens pas le (la) bienvenu(e) dans les zones d'ornithologie	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Les secteurs sont trop fréquentés	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Il n'y a pas assez d'oiseaux dans mon secteur	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dans mon secteur, la qualité de l'habitat naturel est médiocre	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dans mon secteur, la qualité des installations est médiocre	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Je n'ai pas les compétences requises	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Je n'ai personne avec qui m'y rendre	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Les secteurs publics où se rendre sont trop éloignés	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cela coûte trop cher	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Je n'ai pas le temps d'y aller	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Je ne me sens pas en sécurité dans les zones d'ornithologie	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Il y a des restrictions sur les terres publiques en raison de la chasse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
L'accès est trop difficile (pas de possibilités de navette, de sentiers pédestres, de barrières ouvertes, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Coût des frais ou des permis d'accès	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0% 100%

Q12

Au cours des **12 derniers mois**, à quelles activités de pêche ou de chasse avez-vous participé, le cas échéant? Veuillez cocher « Oui » ou « Non » pour chacune.

	Oui	Non
Pêche	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Chasse de sauvagine (canards, oies, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Chasse d'autres oiseaux migrateurs (tourterelles, bécasses, râles, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Chasse d'autres gibiers (gélinottes/tétrias, faisans, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Chasse d'autres animaux (chevreuils, wapitis, lièvres, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Autre (veuillez préciser si la réponse est « Oui »)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0% 100%

Q13

Une personne peut se percevoir de nombreuses façons. Veuillez indiquer la mesure dans laquelle vous vous identifiez comme un(une)... (indiquez une réponse pour chaque choix).

	Pas du tout	Un peu	Moyennement	Beaucoup	Énormément
Ornithologue	<input type="radio"/>				
Chasseur de sauvagine	<input type="radio"/>				
Autre type de chasseur	<input type="radio"/>				
Conservationniste	<input type="radio"/>				



0% 100%

Q14

Nous souhaitons en apprendre davantage au sujet de votre « communauté personnelle», et savoir si vous connaissez des personnes exerçant différentes activités, et des personnes liées à certains types d'organismes. Au sein de votre parenté, de vos amis proches ou de vos connaissances, y a-t-il des personnes qui participent aux activités suivantes, occupent les postes suivants ou appartiennent aux organismes suivants? De même, vous classeriez-vous dans un ou l'autre des domaines suivants? (Choisissez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent pour chaque rangée, ou laissez la rangée vide pour «personne».)

	Connaissance	Ami proche	Parent	Moi-même
Pêcheur	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ornithologue	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agriculteur/éleveur	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gestionnaire ou employé d'un parc national	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Éducateur en plein air	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gestionnaire ou employé d'un parc provincial ou d'état	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chasseur de sauvagine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Autre type de chasseur (p. ex., grand ou petit gibier)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gestionnaire ou employé d'un organisme de la faune provincial ou d'état	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gestionnaire ou employé au sein du Service canadien de la faune	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Artiste faunique (amateur ou professionnel)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Biologiste de la faune	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photographe faunique (amateur ou professionnel)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q14 se poursuit sur l'écran suivant.



0% 100%

Q14cont

Nous souhaitons en apprendre davantage au sujet de votre « communauté personnelle», et savoir si vous connaissez des personnes exerçant différentes activités, et des personnes liées à certains types d'organismes. Au sein de votre parenté, de vos amis proches ou de vos connaissances, y a-t-il des personnes qui participent aux activités suivantes, occupent les postes suivants ou appartiennent aux organismes suivants? De même, vous classeriez-vous dans un ou l'autre des domaines suivants? (Choisissez toutes les réponses qui s'appliquent pour chaque rangée, ou laissez la rangée vide pour « personne ».)

	Connaissance	Ami proche	Parent	Moi-même
Membre d'un organisme de pêche ou de conservation (p. ex., Truites Illimitées)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Membre de groupes d'observation d'oiseaux et d'ornithologie (p. ex., Études d'oiseaux Canada)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Membre de groupes de conservation des oiseaux (p. ex., la Société nationale Audubon [y compris les chapitres locaux], Cornell Lab, observatoires d'oiseaux)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Membre de sociétés et de groupes ornithologiques (p. ex., Western field ornithologist, sociétés ornithologiques nationales ou régionales)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Membre de Canards Illimités	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Membre de Sauvagine de Delta	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Membre d'une association de la sauvagine provinciale, territoriale ou régionale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Membre d'organismes de chasse et de conservation non axés sur la sauvagine (p. ex., Wild Turkey Federation, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Membre d'autres organismes de conservation locaux ou régionaux	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Membre d'organismes naturalistes locaux	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Membre d'autres organismes de conservation nationaux ou internationaux (p. ex., The Nature Conservancy, Sierra Club, Fonds mondial pour la nature)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



0% 100%

Q15

Veuillez indiquer votre participation aux organismes qui suivent au cours des 12 derniers mois. Veuillez indiquer votre niveau de participation dans chacun, même si vous n'en êtes pas membre.

	Pas de participation	Légère participation	Participation modérée	Participation élevée
Groupes d'observation d'oiseaux et d'ornithologie (p. ex., Études d'oiseaux Canada)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Groupes de conservation des oiseaux (p. ex., la Société nationale Audubon [y compris les chapitres locaux], Cornell Lab, observatoires d'oiseaux)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sociétés et groupes ornithologiques (p. ex., Western field ornithologist, sociétés ornithologiques nationales ou régionales)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Organismes naturalistes locaux	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0% 100%

Q16

Dans quelle mesure faites-vous confiance aux organismes qui suivent afin qu'ils s'assurent de votre intérêt supérieur à titre d'ornithologue? (Choisissez une réponse pour chaque organisme.)

	Aucune confiance	Légère confiance	Confiance modérée	Grande confiance	Confiance totale
Organismes provinciaux ou territoriaux de conservation de la faune	<input type="radio"/>				
Service canadien de la faune	<input type="radio"/>				
Représentants élus	<input type="radio"/>				
Organismes de chasse et de conservation de la sauvagine	<input type="radio"/>				
Organismes d'ornithologie et de conservation des oiseaux	<input type="radio"/>				
Autres organismes de conservation	<input type="radio"/>				
Chercheurs ou scientifiques universitaires	<input type="radio"/>				



0% 100%

Q17

Veuillez indiquer la somme de vos dons personnels aux causes qui suivent au cours des 12 derniers mois. (Choisissez une réponse pour chacune.)

Total amount donated in \$	0 \$	Moins de 250 \$	Entre 250 \$ à 999 \$	Entre 1 000 \$ à 2 499 \$	Entre 2 500 \$ à 4 999 \$	Entre 5 000 \$ à 9 999 \$	10 000 \$ ou plus
Conservation des milieux humides ou de la faune	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Conservation d'autres espèces d'oiseaux	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ornithologie et questions liées	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Chasse à la sauvagine et questions liées à la chasse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0%  100%

Q18a

Veuillez indiquer quels frais vous avez acquittés ou permis que vous avez achetés au cours des 12 derniers mois afin d'avoir accès à des terres de pratique de l'ornithologie (choisissez « Oui » ou « Non » pour chacun) :

	Oui	Non
Timbre sur la conservation des habitats fauniques canadiens (timbre du canard canadien)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Frais d'accès à des réserves fauniques nationales	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Permis ou frais d'accès à des parcs provinciaux ou territoriaux	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Permis ou frais d'accès à des zones de gestion de la faune provinciales ou territoriales	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Frais d'accès à des terres de conservation de comté ou locales	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Frais d'accès à des terres détenues par des organismes de conservation non gouvernementaux	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Laissez-passer de parcs nationaux	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0%  100%

Q18b

Veuillez indiquer quels frais ou permis vous accepteriez de payer au cours des 12 prochains mois afin d'avoir accès à des terres de pratique de l'ornithologie (choisissez « Oui » ou « Non » pour chacun) :

	Oui	Non
Timbre sur la conservation des habitats fauniques canadiens (timbre du canard canadien)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Frais d'accès à des réserves fauniques nationales	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Permis ou frais d'accès à des parcs provinciaux ou territoriaux	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Permis ou frais d'accès à des zones de gestion de la faune provinciales ou territoriales	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Frais d'accès à des terres de conservation de comté ou locales	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Frais d'accès à des terres détenues par des organismes de conservation non gouvernementaux	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Laissez-passer de parcs nationaux	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0% 100%

Q19

Achetez-vous un timbre sur la conservation des habitats fauniques canadiens (timbre du canard canadien) pour contribuer aux efforts de conservation?

- J'achète un timbre principalement pour contribuer aux efforts de conservation et non pour chasser
- J'achète un timbre principalement pour la chasse
- Non, je n'achète pas de timbre

Au cours des 12 prochains mois, accepteriez-vous d'acheter un timbre sur la conservation des habitats fauniques canadiens (timbre du canard canadien) pour contribuer aux efforts de conservation?

- J'achèterais un timbre principalement pour contribuer aux efforts de conservation et non pour chasser
- J'achèterais un timbre principalement pour la chasse
- Non, je n'achèterais pas de timbre



0% 100%

Q20

Veuillez indiquer votre niveau de participation dans les activités de **conservation et liées à la faune** qui suivent ***au cours des 12 derniers mois***. (Veuillez choisir une réponse pour chaque activité.)

	Jamais	Rarement	Quelques fois	Souvent	Très souvent
J'ai rendu ma terre ou mon terrain plus accueillant pour la faune	<input type="radio"/>				
Je me suis porté(e) bénévole pour améliorer l'habitat de la faune dans ma collectivité	<input type="radio"/>				
J'ai parlé à d'autres personnes de ma collectivité au sujet de questions liées à la conservation	<input type="radio"/>				
J'ai participé à titre de membre actif à un groupe de nature, de plein air ou de conservation	<input type="radio"/>				
J'ai donné de l'argent au soutien de la faune ou de la conservation de l'habitat	<input type="radio"/>				



0% 100%

Q21

Veuillez indiquer votre niveau de participation dans les activités de **liées à la conservation des milieux humides ou de la sauvagine** qui suivent ***au cours des 12 derniers mois***. (Veuillez choisir une réponse pour chaque activité.)

	Jamais	Rarement	Quelques fois	Très souvent	Very often
J'ai travaillé sur des projets d'amélioration des terres liées à la conservation des milieux humides ou de la sauvagine	<input type="radio"/>				
J'ai assisté à des rencontres au sujet de la conservation des milieux humides ou de la sauvagine	<input type="radio"/>				
J'ai bénévolement consacré du temps et des efforts à la conservation des milieux humides ou de la sauvagine	<input type="radio"/>				
J'ai communiqué avec des représentants élus ou des organismes gouvernementaux au sujet de la conservation des milieux humides ou de la sauvagine	<input type="radio"/>				
J'ai voté pour des candidats ou à des scrutins au soutien de la conservation des milieux humides ou de la sauvagine	<input type="radio"/>				
J'ai plaidé pour des mesures politiques aux fins de la conservation des milieux humides ou de la sauvagine	<input type="radio"/>				



0% 100%

Vos opinions au sujet des milieux humides

Dans cette section, nous souhaitons savoir ce que vous pensez au sujet des milieux humides.

Les milieux humides comprennent les marais, les marécages, les étangs peu profonds (moins de 1,8 mètre ou 6 pieds de profondeur), et les zones peu profondes des rives de lacs ou des bords de mer. Certains milieux humides ne le sont qu'une partie de l'année, alors que d'autres le sont pendant toute l'année. Ils peuvent se trouver dans des villes ou des régions rurales et peuvent avoir la taille d'un terrain de basketball ou couvrir de nombreux milles carrés.

Q22

Savez-vous s'il y a des milieux humides dans votre région locale ou votre collectivité? (Veuillez cocher une seule réponse.)

- Oui
- Non

Q23

Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous visité des milieux humides? (Veuillez cocher une seule réponse.)

- Oui
- Non



0%  100%

Q24

Les milieux humides remplissent un grand nombre de fonctions qui sont bénéfiques pour les gens. Lorsque des milieux humides sont perdus ou se dégradent, ces avantages peuvent être grandement réduits ou disparaître. Voici une liste d'avantages qui sont menacés en raison de la perte de milieux humides. Dans quelle mesure seriez-vous préoccupé(e) si les avantages qui suivent étaient réduits au sein de votre collectivité en raison de la perte de milieux humides? (Veuillez choisir une réponse pour chaque avantage.)

Avantage	Pas du tout préoccupé(e)	Légèrement préoccupé(e)	Plutôt préoccupé(e)	Très préoccupé(e)
A. Protection contre les inondations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B. Protection contre l'érosion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C. Observation de la faune et ornithologie	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D. Occasions de chasse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E. Stockage de gaz à effet de serre, comme le carbone	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F. Eau propre	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G. Air sain	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H. Fourniture d'habitat pour la faune	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I. Fourniture d'habitat pour des animaux comme les papillons et les abeilles qui pollinisent les plantes et les récoltes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
J. Endroits pittoresques pour l'inspiration ou le renouvellement spirituel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



0% 100%

Q25

Dans votre collectivité, quelle réduction importante des avantages énumérés à la page précédente vous préoccuperaient-elle le **PLUS?** Veuillez choisir l'avantage dont la perte vous préoccupe le **PLUS.**

Dans votre collectivité, quelle réduction importante des avantages énumérés à la page précédente vous préoccuperaient-elle le **moins?** Veuillez choisir l'avantage dont la perte vous préoccupe le **moins.** Assurez-vous de choisir un avantage différent de celui choisi plus haut.



0% 100%

Au propos de vous

Pour nous aider à comparer vos réponses à celles d'autres personnes, nous avons quelques questions à votre sujet. Soyez assuré que toutes vos réponses resteront confidentielles.

Q26

Dans quelle mesure est-ce important pour vous de participer à eBird?

- Pas du tout important
- Légèrement important
- Assez important
- Très important

Êtes-vous membre d'Études d'oiseaux Canada?

- Oui
- Non



0%  100%

Q27

En quelle année êtes-vous né(e)? (Entrez les deux derniers chiffres)

Année 19:

Q28

Êtes-vous. . . ?

- Un homme
- Une femme

Q29

Quel est le plus haut niveau de scolarité que vous avez atteint? (Veuillez choisir une réponse.)



0%  100%

Q30

Est-ce qu'une profession liée à la nature (comme l'agriculture, les pêches, la foresterie, les sciences environnementales ou la conservation) constitue la principale source de votre revenu **personnel**? (Veuillez choisir une seule réponse.)

- Oui
- Non

Q31

Êtes-vous propriétaire de terrains dans une région rurale (à l'extérieur d'une zone urbaine ou de banlieue)?

- Oui — Dans l'affirmative, quel est le nombre total d'acres dont vous êtes propriétaire?
- Non



0%  100%

Q32

Laquelle de ces catégories décrit le mieux l'endroit où vous vivez maintenant et où vous avez vécu pendant la plus grande partie de votre enfance (c'est-à-dire jusqu'à l'âge de 16 ans)? (Veuillez n'indiquer qu'un choix dans chaque rangée.)

	Grand centre urbain (population de 500 000 habitants ou plus)	Centre urbain moyen (population de 50 000 à 499 999 habitants)	Petite ville (population de 10 000 à 49 999 habitants)	Petit village (population de 2 000 à 9 999 habitants)	Région rurale (population de moins de 2 000 habitants)
Là où vous vivez maintenant	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Où vous avez grandi	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q33

Veuillez indiquer à quelle catégorie correspond votre revenu total **personnel** pour la dernière année. (Veuillez choisir une seule réponse.)



0%  100%

Q34

Dans quelle province ou quel territoire vivez-vous actuellement? (Veuillez choisir une province ou un territoire.)



0%  100%

Veuillez utiliser cet espace pour des remarques additionnelles que vous aimeriez formuler au sujet de l'ornithologie, des milieux humides ou de la sauvagine.



0%  100%

Merci de votre intérêt. À l'heure actuelle, nous cherchons seulement à obtenir des réponses de la part d'ornithologues actifs.



0%  100%

Note:

When respondents take the survey in regular mode this page will not be displayed. Respondents will be redirected to the link below:

<http://nawmp.wetlandnetwork.ca>

0%  100%

Appendix B

North American Birdwatching Non-Response Questionnaire

North American Birdwatching Survey



This project was undertaken with the financial support of:

Canada



1. Do you ever participate in birdwatching or birding? (Check one.)

- Yes
 No → GO TO QUESTION 7

2. In the past 12 months, did you take any trips at least 1.6 km (1 mile) or more from your home primarily for birdwatching?

- Yes
 No → GO TO QUESTION 4

3. In the past 12 months, about how many trips at least 1.6 km (1 mile) from your home did you take primarily for birdwatching?

_____ (Write in number.)

4. How would you rate your own ability to observe and identify birds? Please respond on a scale where 1 = novice to 7 = expert. (Circle one number.)

Novice		Expert				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

5. Other than at your home, where do most of your birdwatching activities occur? (Check one.)

- Privately-owned lands with no general public access
 Publicly-accessible lands
 I only watch birds at my home
 I'm not sure

6. We are interested in knowing how much birdwatching means to you.
Please indicate how much you disagree or agree with the following statements about your involvement in birdwatching. (Circle one number for each.)

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Developing my skills and abilities in birdwatching is important to me.	1	2	3	4	5
If I couldn't go birdwatching I am not sure what I would do instead.	1	2	3	4	5
Birdwatching has a central role in my life.	1	2	3	4	5
Birdwatching is one of the most enjoyable activities I do.	1	2	3	4	5
Challenging my birdwatching skills is important.	1	2	3	4	5
Most of my friends are in some way connected with birdwatching.	1	2	3	4	5
Using new techniques, technology and equipment to help me identify more birds is important to me.	1	2	3	4	5
The sights and sounds of nature are important to birdwatching.	1	2	3	4	5
Getting to enjoy the natural environment through birdwatching is important.	1	2	3	4	5
Getting a chance to add a new bird to my life list is important to me.	1	2	3	4	5
A lot of my life is organized around birdwatching.	1	2	3	4	5
Being in nature is an important part of birdwatching.	1	2	3	4	5

7. In the last 12 months, have you participated in the following nature-based activities? Please check Yes or No for each.

- Yes No Spending time in nature away from home (e.g., picnicking, relaxing in nature, camping, hiking)
- Yes No Viewing wildlife (e.g., wildlife watching, bird watching, bird feeding, wildlife photography)
- Yes No Learning about nature (e.g., attending festivals or lectures, visiting a nature center)
- Yes No Backyard/at-home nature activities (e.g., gardening, landscaping)
- Yes No Fishing
- Yes No Hunting other migratory birds (doves, woodcock, rail, etc.)
- Yes No Hunting other game birds (grouse, pheasants)
- Yes No Hunting all other game animals (deer, elk, rabbit, etc.)
- Yes No Watching birds at my home
- Yes No Feeding birds at my home
- Yes No Watching birds away from my home
- Yes No Photographing or filming birds
- Yes No Counting/monitoring birds (e.g. Christmas or Backyard Bird Count)
- Yes No Recording the birds you see on a list, online or on paper
- Yes No Installing or maintaining nest boxes for birds

8. A person can think of themselves in a variety of ways. On a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 is "not at all" and 7 is "completely", how much would you identify yourself as the following? (Circle one number for each.)

	Not at All		Moderately		Completely	
Birdwatcher	1	2	3	4	5	6
Duck Hunter	1	2	3	4	5	6
Goose Hunter	1	2	3	4	5	6
Other hunter	1	2	3	4	5	6
Conservationist	1	2	3	4	5	6

9. How important is participating in eBird to you? (Check one.)

- Not at all important
- Slightly Important
- Moderately Important
- Very Important

10. Are you a member of *Bird Studies Canada*? (Check one.)

- Yes
- No

The following questions ask about you. Your answers to these questions will not identify you in any way. Please remember, your answers will be kept confidential.

11. In what year were you born? 19 _____

12. Are you... Male Female

13. What is the highest level of education that you have completed? (Please check one.)

- Some High School Some University/College Graduate degree
 High School University/College Degree Other (specify): _____

14. Do you own land in a rural area (outside of an urban or suburban area)?

No Yes → If YES how many acres do you own in total? _____ ACRES

15. Which of these categories best describes the place where you live now? (Check one)

- Large urban area (population of 500,000 or more)
 Medium urban area (population between 50,000 and 499,999)
 Small city (population between 10,000 and 49,999)
 Small town (population between 2,000 and 9,999)
 Rural area (population less than 2,000)

16. Please indicate which of the following categories applies to your personal income for the last 12 months? (Check one).

- Less than \$24,999 \$75,000 - \$99,999 \$200,000 - \$249,999
 \$25,000 - \$49,999 \$100,000 - \$149,999 \$250,000 - \$299,999
 \$50,000 - \$74,999 \$150,000 - \$199,999 \$300,000 or more

17. Please let us know why you chose not to complete the survey online earlier? (Check all that apply.)

- I didn't receive the invitation in the mail I don't like to answer questions online
 I don't have access to the internet I don't hunt ducks or geese
 I have internet access, but couldn't open the website I didn't think the survey applied to me
 I didn't have time to complete the study earlier

Étude sur l'ornithologie en Amérique du Nord



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Canada



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Canards Illimités Canada

New Brunswick
Nouveau
Ontario



1. Participez-vous à des activités d'ornithologie ou d'observation des oiseaux? (Cochez une seule réponse.)

- Oui
 Non → PASSEZ À LA QUESTION 7

2. Au cours des 12 derniers mois, vous êtes-vous déplacé à au moins 1,6 km (1 mille) ou plus de votre domicile principalement à des fins d'ornithologie?

- Oui
 Non → PASSEZ À LA QUESTION 4

3. Au cours des 12 derniers mois, environ combien de déplacements à au moins 1,6 km (1 mille) de votre domicile avez-vous effectués principalement à des fins d'ornithologie?

_____ (inscrivez un chiffre)

4. Quelle note accordeeriez-vous à vos propres capacités en observation et en identification d'oiseaux? Veuillez choisir une note dans une échelle où 1 = Débutant, et 7 = Expert. (Veuillez encercler un chiffre.)

Débutant			Expert			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

5. Outre votre domicile, à quel endroit ont lieu la plupart de vos activités d'ornithologie? (Choisissez une seule réponse.)

- Terrains privés sans accès général au public
 Terrains accessibles par le public
 Je n'observe des oiseaux qu'à mon domicile
 Je ne suis pas certain(e)

6. Nous souhaitons connaître dans quelle mesure l'ornithologie est importante pour vous. Veuillez indiquer dans quelle mesure vous êtes en désaccord ou en accord avec les énoncés suivants au sujet de votre participation à des activités ornithologiques. (Cochez une réponse pour chaque énoncé.)

	Fortement en désaccord	En désaccord	Neutre	D'accord	Tout à fait d'accord
Je considère important de développer mes compétences et mes habiletés en matière d'ornithologie.	1	2	3	4	5
Si je ne pouvais pas m'adonner à l'ornithologie, je ne suis pas certain(e) de ce que je ferais à la place.	1	2	3	4	5
L'ornithologie occupe un rôle central dans ma vie.	1	2	3	4	5
L'ornithologie est une des activités les plus agréables que j'exerce.	1	2	3	4	5
Il est important pour moi de mettre mes compétences en ornithologie au défi.	1	2	3	4	5
La plupart de mes amis sont liés d'une façon ou d'une autre à l'ornithologie.	1	2	3	4	5
Il est important pour moi d'utiliser de nouvelles techniques et technologies et du nouvel équipement pour m'aider à identifier plus d'oiseaux.	1	2	3	4	5
La vue et les sons de la nature sont importants à l'ornithologie.	1	2	3	4	5
Il est important de pouvoir profiter de l'environnement naturel par l'intermédiaire de l'ornithologie.	1	2	3	4	5
Il est important pour moi d'ajouter un nouvel oiseau à ma liste.	1	2	3	4	5
Une grande partie de ma vie s'articule autour de l'ornithologie.	1	2	3	4	5
Se retrouver en nature est une composante importante de l'ornithologie.	1	2	3	4	5

7. Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous participé aux activités de plein air qui suivent? Veuillez cocher « Oui » ou « Non » pour chacune.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oui | <input type="checkbox"/> Non | Passer du temps en plein air à l'extérieur du domicile (<i>p. ex.</i> , pique-niques, relaxation en nature, camping, randonnée) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oui | <input type="checkbox"/> Non | Observation de la faune (<i>p. ex.</i> , observation d'animaux, ornithologie, nourrir des oiseaux, photographie de la faune) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oui | <input type="checkbox"/> Non | Apprentissage au sujet de la nature (<i>p. ex.</i> , participation à des festivals ou à des conférences, visites de centres de la nature) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oui | <input type="checkbox"/> Non | Activités en nature à domicile (<i>p. ex.</i> , jardinage et aménagement paysager) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oui | <input type="checkbox"/> Non | Pêche |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oui | <input type="checkbox"/> Non | Chasse d'autres oiseaux migratoires (tourterelles, bécasses, râles, <i>etc.</i>) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oui | <input type="checkbox"/> Non | Chasse d'autres gibiers (gélinottes/tétrias, faisans, <i>etc.</i>) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oui | <input type="checkbox"/> Non | Chasse d'autres animaux (chevreuils, wapitis, lièvres, <i>etc.</i>) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oui | <input type="checkbox"/> Non | Observer des oiseaux à mon domicile |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oui | <input type="checkbox"/> Non | Nourrir des oiseaux à mon domicile |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oui | <input type="checkbox"/> Non | Observer des oiseaux à l'extérieur de mon domicile |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oui | <input type="checkbox"/> Non | Photographier ou filmer des oiseaux |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oui | <input type="checkbox"/> Non | Recenser ou surveiller des oiseaux (<i>p. ex.</i> , recensement des oiseaux de Noël ou dans la cour) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oui | <input type="checkbox"/> Non | Faire le suivi des oiseaux que vous voyez sur une liste, en ligne ou sur papier |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Oui | <input type="checkbox"/> Non | Installer ou entretenir des nichoirs pour oiseaux |

8. Une personne peut se percevoir de nombreuses façons. Sur une échelle de « 1 » à « 7 », où « 1 » correspond à « Pas du tout » et « 7 » correspond à « Tout à fait », dans quelle mesure vous identifiez-vous à ce qui suit?

	Pas du tout		Modérément		Tout à fait	
Ornithologue	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chasseur de canard	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chasseur d'oie	1	2	3	4	5	6
Chasseur d'autre gibier	1	2	3	4	5	7
Conservationniste	1	2	3	4	5	6

9. Dans quelle mesure est-ce important pour vous de participer à eBird? (Cochez une réponse)

- Pas du tout important
- Légèrement important
- Assez important
- Très important

10. Êtes-vous membre d'Études d'Oiseaux Canada? (Cochez une réponse)

- Oui
- Non

À votre sujet Pour nous aider à comparer vos réponses à celles d'autres personnes, nous avons quelques questions à votre sujet. Soyez assuré que toutes vos réponses resteront confidentielles.

19. En quelle année êtes-vous né(e)? 19 _____

20. Êtes-vous...? Un homme Une femme

21. Quel est le plus haut niveau de scolarité que vous avez atteint? (Cochez une réponse.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quelques années d'études secondaires | <input type="checkbox"/> Diplôme universitaire ou collégial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Études secondaires | <input type="checkbox"/> Diplôme d'études supérieures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Quelques années d'études universitaires ou collégiales (pas de diplôme) | <input type="checkbox"/> Autres: _____ |

22. Êtes-vous propriétaire de terrains dans une région rurale (à l'extérieur d'une zone urbaine ou de banlieue)?

Non Oui → Dans l'affirmative, quel est le nombre total d'acres dont vous êtes propriétaire? **ACRES** _____

23. Laquelle de ces catégories décrit le mieux l'endroit où vous vivez maintenant? (Cochez une réponse)

- Grand centre urbain (population de 500 000 habitants ou plus)
- Centre urbain moyen (population de 50 000 à 499 999 habitants)
- Petite ville (population de 10 000 à 49 999 habitants)
- Petit village (population de 2 000 à 9 999 habitants)
- Région rurale (population de moins de 2 000 habitants)

24. Veuillez indiquer à quelle catégorie correspond votre revenu total personnel pour les 12 derniers mois. (Cochez une réponse)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Moins de 24 999 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> de 75 000 \$ à 99 999 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> de 200 000 \$ à 249 999 \$ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> de 25 000 \$ à 49 999 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> de 100 000 \$ à 149 999 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> de 250 000 \$ à 299 999 \$ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> de 50 000 \$ à 74 999 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> de 150 000 \$ à 199 999 \$ | <input type="checkbox"/> 300 000 \$ ou plus |

25. Veuillez nous dire la raison pour laquelle vous avez choisi de ne pas remplir le sondage en ligne plus tôt. (Cochez tous les choix qui s'appliquent.)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Je n'ai pas reçu l'invitation par courriel | <input type="checkbox"/> Je n'aime pas répondre à des questions en ligne |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Je n'ai pas accès à Internet | <input type="checkbox"/> Je ne chasse pas le canard ou l'oie |
| <input type="checkbox"/> J'ai accès à Internet, mais je n'ai pas été en mesure d'accéder au site Web | <input type="checkbox"/> Je ne croyais pas que cette étude me concernait |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Je n'ai pas eu le temps de participer à l'étude plus tôt | |

Appendix C

Respondent Contact Letters



www.physedandrec.ualberta.ca

FACULTY OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION & RECREATION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

NORTH AMERICAN BIRDWATCHING SURVEY CONSENT INFORMATION

Dr. Howard Harshaw
Associate Professor
Faculty of Physical Education & Recreation
University of Alberta
☎ (780) 492-6821
✉ hdstudy@ualberta.ca

Greetings,

I am asking for your help in an important study about birdwatching (*i.e.*, birding) and wetlands conservation in Canada. Your name was selected from a list of people who are members of *eBird*, the online birding checklist and community.

PURPOSE

This project will document patterns of birdwatching/birding participation across Canada. We are examining the factors that contribute to birdwatching/birding participation, lapse, and non-participation. The results of this survey will inform wildlife and wetlands managers, and organizations dedicated to supporting bird and wetlands conservation about the motivations of birdwatchers/birders, constraints that limit birdwatching/birding, and strategies that can better support birdwatching/birding. This survey asks questions about:

- Your participation in birdwatching/birding;
- Your attitudes about the environment and preferences for bird and wetland conservation policies;
- What birdwatchers/birders most desire from bird and wetland management;
- Birdwatchers'/birders' knowledge and support for bird and wetlands conservation.

This project is funded by *Wildlife Habitat Canada*, *Ducks Unlimited Canada*, *Environment and Climate Change Canada*, the *Government of Ontario*, the *Government of New Brunswick*, and the *Alberta NAWMP Partnership*. Overall results will be shared publicly. It is anticipated that the survey results will identify and support strategies for the recruitment and retention of birdwatchers/birders, including approaches for reducing constraints to birdwatching/birding participation and to better meeting birdwatching/birder expectations.

You can access the survey at: www.canada-birding-survey.ca

Your Access Code is: **xxxxxx**

The results and analysis of this study will be publicly available in the late Fall of 2017 at:

www.hd-research.ca

STUDY PROCEDURES

The web-based survey will take about 15 to 20 minutes to complete. Please take your time as you consider your answers to the questions. Remember, there are no right or wrong answers. Please return the completed survey by clicking on the "Submit" button at the end of the web-based survey.

RISKS AND BENEFITS

There are no foreseeable risks to you associated with research. You are unlikely to experience any discomfort as a result of this research. Although participation in this research will not provide direct benefits to you, it is anticipated that the results of this research will help us to understand why people choose to (or choose not to) watch birds.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Your identity will be kept strictly confidential. You will not be identified by name in any reports of the completed study. All documents will be identified only by a code number and kept in a locked filing cabinet and a password protected computer file. The data that is collected in this research project will be kept for future use regarding public opinions and beliefs about bird and wetlands management. Individual responses will not be made available to anyone outside the research team.

CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions about the research, or would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact Dr. Harshaw at the phone number listed at the top of the first page. The plan for this study has been reviewed for its adherence to ethical guidelines by a *Research Ethics Board* at the *University of Alberta*. For questions regarding participant rights and ethical conduct of research, please contact the *Research Ethics Office* at **(780) 492-2615**.

CONSENT

Participation in this study is completely voluntary, and you may refuse to participate at any time without penalty. You may skip any question if you do not feel comfortable answering it, though we encourage you to complete all questions if possible. By completing and submitting this survey, you grant your consent to participate in this study. As the information that will be collected in this survey is anonymous, we will not be able to attribute any comments to individuals; as a result, the information that you provide cannot be withdrawn after you have submitted your survey.

Thank you very much for helping with this important study.

Sincerely,



Howard Harshaw



www.physedandrec.ualberta.ca

FACULTY OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION & RECREATION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

ÉTUDE SUR L'ORNITHOLOGIE EN AMÉRIQUE DU NORD RENSEIGNEMENTS CONCERNANT LE CONSENTEMENT

M. Howard Harshaw, *Ph. D.*

Professeur agrégé

Faculté d'éducation physique et sportive

Université de l'Alberta

☎ 780-492-6821

✉ hdstudy@ualberta.ca

Bonjour,

Je vous écris pour solliciter votre participation à une importante étude sur l'ornithologie (c.-à-d. l'observation des oiseaux) et la conservation des oiseaux au Canada. Votre nom a été sélectionné à partir d'une liste de personnes qui utilisent la base de données *eBird* et qui font partie de la communauté d'ornithologues et de la liste d'observation d'oiseaux.

BUT

Ce projet vise à documenter les modèles de comportement de la participation à des activités d'ornithologie dans l'ensemble du Canada. Nous examinons les facteurs qui contribuent à la pratique de l'ornithologie, à la non-participation et au report de la participation. Les résultats de cette étude guideront les gestionnaires de la faune et des terres humides, ainsi que les organisations dédiées à la conservation des oiseaux et des terres humides, en les renseignant sur les facteurs qui motivent les ornithologues, sur les obstacles à leur participation à ces activités, ainsi que sur les stratégies pouvant mieux appuyer les observateurs d'oiseaux. Les questions de l'étude portent sur les aspects suivants :

- votre participation à des activités d'ornithologie;
- vos attitudes à l'égard de l'environnement et vos préférences en matière de politiques de conservation des oiseaux et des terres humides;
- les attentes les plus importantes des ornithologues envers les gestionnaires des oiseaux et des terres humides;
- les connaissances des ornithologues et leur appui à la conservation des oiseaux et des terres humides.

Ce projet est financé par *Habitat faunique Canada*, *Canards illimités Canada*, *Environnement et Changement climatique Canada*, le *gouvernement de l'Ontario*, le *gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick* et le *Partenariat du PNAGS de l'Alberta*. Les résultats généraux recueillis seront diffusés publiquement. Il est prévu que les résultats de cette étude aideront à établir et à appuyer des stratégies pour le recrutement et la rétention des ornithologues, y compris des approches visant à réduire les obstacles à la participation aux activités d'ornithologie et à mieux répondre aux attentes des ornithologues.

Pour accéder au sondage, rendez-vous à : www.canada-birding-survey.ca

Votre code d'accès est : **xxxxxxxx**

Les résultats et l'analyse de cette étude seront publiés à l'automne 2017 à :

www.hd-research.ca

PROCÉDURES DE L'ÉTUDE

Il vous faudra de 15 à 20 minutes pour remplir ce sondage en ligne. Veuillez prendre le temps de bien considérer vos réponses aux questions. Rappelez-vous qu'il n'y a pas de bonnes ou de mauvaises réponses. Lorsque vous aurez terminé, veuillez envoyer le formulaire en cliquant sur le bouton « Soumettre » qui se trouve à la fin du sondage en ligne.

RISQUES ET AVANTAGES

Aucun risque prévisible n'est associé à la participation à cette recherche. Il est peu probable que vous éprouviez un inconfort à la suite de votre participation à cette étude. Bien que votre participation à cette recherche ne vous procure pas des avantages directs, il est prévu que les résultats nous aideront à comprendre pourquoi les personnes choisissent (ou non) de pratiquer l'ornithologie.

CONFIDENTIALITÉ

Votre identité demeurera strictement confidentielle. Votre nom ne figurera pas dans les rapports relatifs à l'étude. Tous les documents seront identifiés uniquement par un numéro de code et conservés dans un classeur sous clé et dans un dossier informatique protégé par un mot de passe. Les données recueillies pour cette étude seront conservées aux fins d'utilisation future pour sonder les opinions et les attitudes du public concernant la gestion des oiseaux et des terres humides. Personne en dehors de l'équipe de recherche n'aura accès aux réponses individuelles.

PERSONNES-RESSOURCES

Si vous avez des questions au sujet de cette recherche ou si vous souhaitez obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires, n'hésitez pas à communiquer avec H. Harshaw, *Ph. D.* au numéro apparaissant en haut de la première page de cette lettre. Le *Comité de l'éthique de la recherche de l'Université de l'Alberta* a analysé le plan de cette étude pour veiller à ce qu'il respecte les lignes directrices en matière d'éthique. Si vous avez des questions au sujet des droits des participants et du respect des principes relatifs à l'éthique de la recherche, veuillez communiquer avec le *Bureau de l'éthique de la recherche* au **780-492-2615**.

CONSENTEMENT

La participation à cette étude est tout à fait volontaire, et vous pouvez refuser d'y participer sans subir de pénalité. Vous pouvez sauter une question si vous n'êtes pas à l'aise d'y répondre, mais nous vous invitons à répondre à toutes les questions, si possible. Lorsque vous remplissez et soumettez ce sondage, vous consentez à participer à cette étude. Comme l'information sera recueillie de façon anonyme dans le cadre de cette recherche, nous ne pourrons attribuer des commentaires à des personnes en particulier et c'est pourquoi vous ne pourrez retirer vos contributions une fois que vous aurez soumis vos réponses.

Je vous remercie grandement de votre collaboration à cette importante étude.

Je vous prie d'agrérer mes salutations distinguées.



Howard Harshaw



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Greetings,

Several days ago, I sent you a link to a questionnaire that asked about your participation in, and attitudes about, birdwatching/birding and wetlands conservation. The feedback from people that have already responded have included a range of comments and ideas about bird and wetlands conservation. I think that the results are going to be helpful to wildlife and wetlands managers.

The study is drawing to a close. I am writing again because of the importance that your questionnaire has in helping us to get accurate results. Your name was selected from a list of people who are members of *eBird*, the online birding checklist and community. I need to hear from more people like you so that I can be sure that the study results will fairly represent Canadian birdwatchers/birders.

PURPOSE

This project will document patterns of birdwatching/birding participation across Canada. We are examining the factors that contribute to birdwatching/birding participation, lapse, and non-participation. The results of this survey will inform wildlife and wetlands managers, and organizations dedicated to supporting bird and wetlands conservation about the motivations of birdwatchers/birders, constraints that limit birdwatching/birding, and strategies that can better support birdwatching/birding. This survey asks questions about:

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Sincerely,



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Bonjour,

Il y a plusieurs jours, je vous ai envoyé un lien menant à un questionnaire visant à obtenir de l'information sur votre participation et sur vos attitudes relatives à des activités d'ornithologie et à la conservation des terres humides. La rétroaction des personnes qui ont déjà répondu comprenait un éventail de commentaires et d'idées sur la conservation des oiseaux et des terres humides. J'estime que les résultats de cette étude seront utiles aux gestionnaires de la faune et des terres humides.

L'étude tire maintenant à sa fin. Je vous écris à nouveau en raison de l'importance de vos réponses à ce questionnaire. Votre contribution nous aidera à obtenir des résultats précis. Votre nom a été sélectionné d'une liste de personnes utilisant la base de données *eBird*, qui regroupe la communauté d'ornithologues et une liste d'observation d'oiseaux. J'ai besoin de l'aide d'un plus grand nombre de personnes comme vous, afin de veiller à ce que les résultats de cette étude représentent de façon juste les points de vue des observateurs d'oiseaux du Canada.

BUT Ce projet vise à documenter les modèles de comportement de la participation à des activités d'ornithologie dans l'ensemble du Canada. Nous examinons les facteurs qui contribuent à la pratique de l'ornithologie, à la non-participation et au report de la participation. Les résultats de cette étude guideront les gestionnaires de la faune et des terres humides, ainsi que les organisations dédiées à la conservation des oiseaux et des terres humides, en les renseignant sur les facteurs qui motivent les ornithologues, sur les obstacles à leur participation à ces activités, ainsi que sur les stratégies pouvant mieux appuyer les observateurs d'oiseaux. Les questions de l'étude portent sur les aspects suivants :

- votre participation à des activités d'ornithologie;
- vos attitudes à l'égard de l'environnement et vos préférences en matière de politiques de conservation des oiseaux et des terres humides;
- les attentes les plus importantes des ornithologues envers les gestionnaires des oiseaux et des terres humides;
- les connaissances des ornithologues et leur appui à la conservation des oiseaux et des terres humides.

Ce projet est financé par *Habitat faunique Canada*, *Canards illimités Canada*, *Environnement et Changement climatique Canada*, le *gouvernement de l'Ontario*, le *gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick* et le *Partenariat du PNAGS de l'Alberta*. Les résultats généraux recueillis seront diffusés publiquement. Il est prévu que les résultats de cette étude aideront à établir et à appuyer des stratégies pour le recrutement et la rétention des ornithologues, y compris des approches visant à réduire les obstacles à la participation aux activités d'ornithologie et à mieux répondre aux attentes des ornithologues.

Pour accéder au sondage, rendez-vous à : www.canada-birding-survey.ca

Votre code d'accès est : *********

Les résultats et l'analyse de cette étude seront publiés à l'automne 2017 à :

www.hd-research.ca

PROCÉDURES DE L'ÉTUDE Il vous faudra de 15 à 20 minutes pour remplir ce sondage en ligne. Veuillez prendre le temps de bien considérer vos réponses aux questions. Rappelez-vous qu'il n'y a pas de bonnes ou de mauvaises réponses. Lorsque vous aurez terminé, veuillez envoyer le formulaire en cliquant sur le bouton « Soumettre » qui se trouve à la fin du sondage en ligne.

RISQUES ET AVANTAGES Aucun risque prévisible n'est associé à la participation à cette recherche. Il est peu probable que vous éprouviez un inconfort à la suite de votre participation à cette étude. Bien que votre participation à cette recherche ne vous procure pas des avantages directs, il est prévu que les résultats nous aideront à comprendre pourquoi les personnes choisissent (ou non) de pratiquer l'ornithologie.

CONFIDENTIALITÉ Votre identité demeurera strictement confidentielle. Votre nom ne figurera pas dans les rapports relatifs à l'étude. Tous les documents seront identifiés uniquement par un numéro de code et conservés dans un classeur sous clé et dans un dossier informatique protégé par un mot de passe. Les données recueillies pour cette étude seront conservées aux fins d'utilisation future pour sonder les opinions et les attitudes du public concernant la gestion des oiseaux et des terres humides. Personne en dehors de l'équipe de recherche n'aura accès aux réponses individuelles.

PERSONNES-RESSOURCES Si vous avez des questions au sujet de cette recherche ou si vous souhaitez obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires, n'hésitez pas à communiquer avec H. Harshaw, *Ph. D.* au numéro apparaissant en haut de la première page de cette lettre. Le *Comité de l'éthique de la recherche de l'Université de l'Alberta* a analysé le plan de cette étude pour veiller à ce qu'il respecte les lignes directrices en matière d'éthique. Si vous avez des questions au sujet des droits des participants et du respect des principes relatifs à l'éthique de la recherche, veuillez communiquer avec le *Bureau de l'éthique de la recherche* au **780-492-2615**.

CONSENTEMENT La participation à cette étude est tout à fait volontaire, et vous pouvez refuser d'y participer sans subir de pénalité. Vous pouvez sauter une question si vous n'êtes pas à l'aise d'y répondre, mais nous vous invitons à répondre à toutes les questions, si possible. Lorsque vous remplissez et soumettez ce sondage, vous consentez à participer à cette étude. Comme l'information sera recueillie de façon anonyme dans le cadre de cette recherche, nous ne pourrons attribuer des commentaires à des personnes en particulier et c'est pourquoi vous ne pourrez retirer vos contributions une fois que vous aurez soumis vos réponses.

Je vous remercie grandement de votre collaboration à cette importante étude.

Je vous prie d'agréer mes salutations distinguées.



Howard Harshaw



www.physedandrec.ualberta.ca

FACULTY OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION & RECREATION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

NORTH AMERICAN BIRDWATCHING SURVEY CONSENT INFORMATION

Dr. Howard Harshaw
Associate Professor
Faculty of Physical Education & Recreation
University of Alberta
☎ (780) 492-6821
✉ hdstudy@ualberta.ca

Greetings,

Just over a week ago, I sent you a link to a questionnaire that asked about your participation in, and attitudes about, birdwatching/birding and wetlands conservation. The feedback from people that have already responded have included a range of comments and ideas about bird and wetlands conservation. I think that the results are going to be helpful to wildlife and wetlands managers.

The study is drawing to a close. I am writing again because of the importance that your questionnaire has in helping us to get accurate results. Your name was selected from a list of people who are members of *eBird*, the online birding checklist and community. I need to hear from more people like you so that I can be sure that the study results will fairly represent Canadian birdwatchers/birders.

PURPOSE

This project will document patterns of birdwatching/birding participation across Canada. We are examining the factors that contribute to birdwatching/birding participation, lapse, and non-participation. The results of this survey will inform wildlife and wetlands managers, and organizations dedicated to supporting bird and wetlands conservation about the motivations of birdwatchers/birders, constraints that limit birdwatching/birding, and strategies that can better support birdwatching/birding. This survey asks questions about:

- Your participation in birdwatching/birding;
- Your attitudes about the environment and preferences for bird and wetland conservation policies;
- What birdwatchers/birders most desire from bird and wetland management;
- Birdwatchers'/birders' knowledge and support for bird and wetlands conservation.

This project is funded by *Wildlife Habitat Canada*, *Ducks Unlimited Canada*, *Environment and Climate Change Canada*, the *Government of Ontario*, the *Government of New Brunswick*, and the *Alberta NAWMP Partnership*. Overall results will be shared publicly. It is anticipated that the survey results will identify and support strategies for the recruitment and retention of birdwatchers/birders, including approaches for reducing constraints to birdwatching/birding participation and to better meeting birdwatching/birder expectations.

You can access the survey at: www.canada-birding-survey.ca

Your Access Code is: **xxxxxx**

The results and analysis of this study will be publicly available in the late Fall of 2017 at:

www.hd-research.ca

STUDY PROCEDURES

The web-based survey will take about 15 to 20 minutes to complete. Please take your time as you consider your answers to the questions. Remember, there are no right or wrong answers. Please return the completed survey by clicking on the "Submit" button at the end of the web-based survey.

RISKS AND BENEFITS

There are no foreseeable risks to you associated with research. You are unlikely to experience any discomfort as a result of this research. Although participation in this research will not provide direct benefits to you, it is anticipated that the results of this research will help us to understand why people choose to (or choose not to) watch birds.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Your identity will be kept strictly confidential. You will not be identified by name in any reports of the completed study. All documents will be identified only by a code number and kept in a locked filing cabinet and a password protected computer file. The data that is collected in this research project will be kept for future use regarding public opinions and beliefs about bird and wetlands management. Individual responses will not be made available to anyone outside the research team.

CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions about the research, or would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact Dr. Harshaw at the phone number listed at the top of the first page. The plan for this study has been reviewed for its adherence to ethical guidelines by a *Research Ethics Board* at the *University of Alberta*. For questions regarding participant rights and ethical conduct of research, please contact the *Research Ethics Office* at **(780) 492-2615**.

CONSENT

Participation in this study is completely voluntary, and you may refuse to participate at any time without penalty. You may skip any question if you do not feel comfortable answering it, though we encourage you to complete all questions if possible. By completing and submitting this survey, you grant your consent to participate in this study. As the information that will be collected in this survey is anonymous, we will not be able to attribute any comments to individuals; as a result, the information that you provide cannot be withdrawn after you have submitted your survey.

Thank you very much for helping with this important study.

Sincerely,



Howard Harshaw



n.physedandrec.ualberta.ca

FACULTY OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION & RECREATION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

ÉTUDE SUR L'ORNITHOLOGIE EN AMÉRIQUE DU NORD RENSEIGNEMENTS CONCERNANT LE CONSENTEMENT

M. Howard Harshaw, *Ph. D.*

Professeur agrégé

Faculté d'éducation physique et sportive

Université de l'Alberta

780-492-6821

hdstudy@ualberta.ca

Bonjour,

Il y a un peu plus d'une semaine, je vous ai envoyé un lien menant à un questionnaire visant à obtenir de l'information sur votre participation à des activités d'ornithologie et sur vos attitudes relatives à la conservation des terres humides. La rétroaction des personnes qui ont déjà répondu comprenait un éventail de commentaires et d'idées sur la conservation des oiseaux et des terres humides. J'estime que les résultats de cette étude seront utiles aux gestionnaires de la faune et des terres humides.

L'étude tire maintenant à sa fin. Je vous écris à nouveau en raison de l'importance de vos réponses à ce questionnaire, qui nous aidera à obtenir des résultats précis. Votre nom a été sélectionné d'une liste de personnes utilisant la base de données eBird, qui regroupe la communauté d'ornithologues et une liste d'observation d'oiseaux. J'ai besoin de l'aide d'un plus grand nombre de personnes comme vous, afin de veiller à ce que les résultats de cette étude représentent de façon juste les points de vue des observateurs d'oiseaux du Canada.

BUT Ce projet vise à documenter les modèles de comportement de la participation à des activités d'ornithologie dans l'ensemble du Canada. Nous examinons les facteurs qui contribuent à la pratique de l'ornithologie, à la non-participation et au report de la participation. Les résultats de cette étude guideront les gestionnaires de la faune et des terres humides, ainsi que les organisations dédiées à la conservation des oiseaux et des terres humides, en les renseignant sur les facteurs qui motivent les ornithologues, sur les obstacles à leur participation à ces activités, ainsi que sur les stratégies pouvant mieux appuyer les observateurs d'oiseaux. Les questions de l'étude portent sur les aspects suivants :

- votre participation à des activités d'ornithologie;
- vos attitudes à l'égard de l'environnement et vos préférences en matière de politiques de conservation des oiseaux et des terres humides;
- les attentes les plus importantes des ornithologues envers les gestionnaires des oiseaux et des terres humides;
- les connaissances des ornithologues et leur appui à la conservation des oiseaux et des terres humides.

Ce projet est financé par *Habitat faunique Canada*, *Canards illimités Canada*, *Environnement et Changement climatique Canada*, le *gouvernement de l'Ontario*, le *gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick* et le *Partenariat du PNAGS de l'Alberta*. Les résultats généraux recueillis seront diffusés publiquement. Il est prévu que les résultats de cette étude aideront à établir et à appuyer des stratégies pour le recrutement et la rétention des ornithologues, y compris des approches visant à réduire les obstacles à la participation aux activités d'ornithologie et à mieux répondre aux attentes des ornithologues.

Pour accéder au sondage, rendez-vous à : www.canada-birding-survey.ca

Votre code d'accès est : *********

Les résultats et l'analyse de cette étude seront publiés à l'automne 2017 à :

www.hd-research.ca

PROCÉDURES DE L'ÉTUDE Il vous faudra de 15 à 20 minutes pour remplir ce sondage en ligne. Veuillez prendre le temps de bien considérer vos réponses aux questions. Rappelez-vous qu'il n'y a pas de bonnes ou de mauvaises réponses. Lorsque vous aurez terminé, veuillez envoyer le formulaire en cliquant sur le bouton « Soumettre » qui se trouve à la fin du sondage en ligne.

RISQUES ET AVANTAGES Aucun risque prévisible n'est associé à la participation à cette recherche. Il est peu probable que vous éprouviez un inconfort à la suite de votre participation à cette étude. Bien que votre participation à cette recherche ne vous procure pas des avantages directs, il est prévu que les résultats nous aideront à comprendre pourquoi les personnes choisissent (ou non) de pratiquer l'ornithologie.

CONFIDENTIALITÉ Votre identité demeurera strictement confidentielle. Votre nom ne figurera pas dans les rapports relatifs à l'étude. Tous les documents seront identifiés uniquement par un numéro de code et conservés dans un classeur sous clé et dans un dossier informatique protégé par un mot de passe. Les données recueillies pour cette étude seront conservées aux fins d'utilisation future pour sonder les opinions et les attitudes du public concernant la gestion des oiseaux et des terres humides. Personne en dehors de l'équipe de recherche n'aura accès aux réponses individuelles.

PERSONNES-RESSOURCES Si vous avez des questions au sujet de cette recherche ou si vous souhaitez obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires, n'hésitez pas à communiquer avec H. Harshaw, *Ph. D.* au numéro apparaissant en haut de la première page de cette lettre. Le *Comité de l'éthique de la recherche de l'Université de l'Alberta* a analysé le plan de cette étude pour veiller à ce qu'il respecte les lignes directrices en matière d'éthique. Si vous avez des questions au sujet des droits des participants et du respect des principes relatifs à l'éthique de la recherche, veuillez communiquer avec le *Bureau de l'éthique de la recherche* au **780-492-2615**.

CONSENTEMENT La participation à cette étude est tout à fait volontaire, et vous pouvez refuser d'y participer sans subir de pénalité. Vous pouvez sauter une question si vous n'êtes pas à l'aise d'y répondre, mais nous vous invitons à répondre à toutes les questions, si possible. Lorsque vous remplissez et soumettez ce sondage, vous consentez à participer à cette étude. Comme l'information sera recueillie de façon anonyme dans le cadre de cette recherche, nous ne pourrons attribuer des commentaires à des personnes en particulier et c'est pourquoi vous ne pourrez retirer vos contributions une fois que vous aurez soumis vos réponses.

Je vous remercie grandement de votre collaboration à cette importante étude.

Je vous prie d'agréer mes salutations distinguées.



Howard Harshaw



www.physeandrec.ualberta.ca

FACULTY OF PHYSICAL
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UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

NORTH AMERICAN BIRDWATCHING SURVEY

Dr. Howard Harshaw
Associate Professor
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☎ (780) 492-6821
✉ hdstudy@ualberta.ca

Greetings,

About three weeks ago, I sent a questionnaire to you that asked about bird watching and wetlands conservation. To the best of my knowledge, it's not yet been returned.

The comments of people that have already responded include a wide variety of reasons for birdwatching/birding, and a variety of opinions about wetlands conservation. Many have described their experiences with, and preferences for, birdwatching/birding and with wetlands conservation.

The study is drawing to a close, and this is the last contact that will be made with the random sample of Canadians that, based on eBird records, are birdwatchers/birders. I am sending this final contact because of my concern that people who have not responded may have different experiences than those that have. Hearing from everyone in this sample helps assure that the survey results are as accurate as possible. I also want to assure you that your response to this study is voluntary, and if you prefer not to respond that's fine. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me collect at: (780) 492-6821.

I have enclosed a short version of the questionnaire, and hope that you will be able to complete it and send it back to me in the enclosed stamped return envelope. I appreciate your willingness to consider this request as I conclude this effort to better understand Canadians' birdwatching/birding participation and preferences, and their attitudes about wetlands conservation. Thank you very much.

The results and analysis of this study will be publicly available in the late Fall of 2017 at:

www.hd-research.ca

Sincerely,

Howard Harshaw

PURPOSE

This project will document birdwatching/birding participation across Canada. We are examining the factors that contribute to birdwatching/birding participation, lapse, and non-participation. The results of this survey will inform wildlife and wetlands managers, and organizations dedicated to supporting bird and wetlands conservation about the motivations of birdwatchers/birders, constraints that limit birdwatching/birding, and strategies that can better support birdwatching/birding. This survey asks about:

- Your participation in birdwatching/birding;
- Your attitudes about the environment, and preferences for bird & wetland conservation policies;
- What birdwatchers/birders most desire from bird and wetland management;
- Birdwatchers'/birders' knowledge and support for bird and wetlands conservation.

This project is funded by *Wildlife Habitat Canada*, *Ducks Unlimited Canada*, *Environment and Climate Change Canada*, the *Government of Ontario*, the *Government of New Brunswick*, and the *Alberta NAWMP Partnership*. Overall results will be shared publicly. It is anticipated that the survey results will identify and support strategies for the recruitment and retention of birdwatchers/birders, including approaches for reducing constraints to birdwatching/birding participation and to better meeting birdwatching/birder expectations.

STUDY PROCEDURES

The web-based survey will take about 15 to 20 minutes to complete. Please take your time as you consider your answers to the questions. Remember, there are no right or wrong answers. Please return the completed survey using the enclosed stamped return envelope.

RISKS AND BENEFITS

There are no foreseeable risks to you associated with research. You are unlikely to experience any discomfort as a result of this research. Although participation in this research will not provide direct benefits to you, it is anticipated that the results of this research will help us to understand why people choose to (or choose not to) watch birds.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Your identity will be kept strictly confidential. You will not be identified by name in any reports of the completed study. All documents will be identified only by a code number and kept in a locked filing cabinet and a password protected computer file. The data that is collected in this research project will be kept for future use regarding public opinions and beliefs about bird and wetlands management. Individual responses will not be made available to anyone outside the research team.

CONTACT INFORMATION

If you have any questions about the research, or would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact Dr. Harshaw at the phone number listed at the top of the first page. The plan for this study has been reviewed for its adherence to ethical guidelines by a *Research Ethics Board* at the *University of Alberta*. For questions regarding participant rights and ethical conduct of research, please contact the *Research Ethics Office* at **(780) 492-2615**.

CONSENT

Participation in this study is completely voluntary, and you may refuse to participate at any time without penalty. You may skip any question if you do not feel comfortable answering it, though we encourage you to complete all questions if possible. By completing and submitting this survey, you grant your consent to participate in this study. As the information that will be collected in this survey is anonymous, we will not be able to attribute any comments to individuals; as a result, the information that you provide cannot be withdrawn after you have submitted your survey.



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FACULTY OF PHYSICAL
EDUCATION & RECREATION
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

ÉTUDE SUR L'ORNITHOLOGIE EN AMÉRIQUE DU NORD

M. Howard Harshaw, *Ph. D.*

Professeur agrégé

Faculté d'éducation physique et sportive

Université de l'Alberta

780-492-6821

hdstudy@ualberta.ca

Bonjour,

Il y a environ trois semaines, je vous ai envoyé un questionnaire visant à obtenir de l'information sur l'ornithologie et la conservation des milieux humides. À ma connaissance, il n'a pas encore été retourné.

Les commentaires des personnes qui y ont déjà répondu comprennent diverses raisons de pratiquer l'ornithologie et un éventail de points de vue sur la conservation des terres humides. Plusieurs personnes ont décris leur expérience et leurs préférences relatives à l'ornithologie et à la conservation des terres humides.

L'étude tire à sa fin, et cette lettre constitue le contact final qui sera établi auprès d'un échantillon aléatoire de Canadiens, qui, selon la banque de données *eBirds*, sont des ornithologues. Je communique avec vous une dernière fois, car je pense que les personnes qui n'ont pas encore répondu à ce sondage pourraient avoir une expérience différente de celle des personnes qui y ont déjà répondu. Vos réponses aident à veiller à ce que les résultats du sondage soient les plus précis possible. Je tiens aussi à vous assurer que votre participation à cette étude est volontaire, et que si vous ne souhaitez pas y participer, cela ne pose aucun problème. Si vous avez des questions, n'hésitez pas à communiquer avec moi au 780-492-6821.

J'ai joint à la présente lettre une version abrégée du questionnaire, en espérant que vous pourrez le remplir et me l'envoyer en utilisant l'enveloppe de retour affranchie. Je vous suis reconnaissant de votre volonté à considérer cette demande alors que je m'apprête à conclure cette étude visant à mieux comprendre la participation des Canadiens aux activités d'ornithologie et leurs préférences à cet égard, ainsi que leurs attitudes envers la conservation des terres humides. Je vous remercie beaucoup.

Les résultats et l'analyse de cette étude seront publiés à l'automne 2017 à :

www.hd-research.ca

BUT Ce projet vise à documenter la participation à des activités d'ornithologie dans l'ensemble du Canada. Nous examinons les facteurs qui contribuent à la participation à des activités d'ornithologie, à la non-participation et au report de la participation. Les résultats de cette étude guideront les gestionnaires de la faune et des terres humides, ainsi que les organisations dédiées à la conservation des oiseaux et des terres humides, en les renseignant sur les facteurs qui motivent les ornithologues, sur les obstacles à la participation à ces activités, ainsi que sur les stratégies pouvant mieux appuyer les observateurs d'oiseaux. Les questions de l'étude portent sur les aspects suivants :

- votre participation à des activités d'ornithologie;
- vos attitudes à l'égard de l'environnement et vos préférences en matière de politiques de conservation des oiseaux et des terres humides;

- les attentes les plus importantes des ornithologues envers les gestionnaires des oiseaux et des terres humides;
- les connaissances des ornithologues et leur appui à la conservation des oiseaux et des terres humides.

Ce projet est financé par *Habitat faunique Canada*, *Canards illimités Canada*, *Environnement et Changement climatique Canada*, le *gouvernement de l'Ontario*, le *gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick* et le *Partenariat du PNAGS de l'Alberta*. Les résultats généraux recueillis seront diffusés publiquement. Il est prévu que les résultats de cette étude aideront à établir et à appuyer des stratégies pour le recrutement et la rétention des ornithologues, y compris des approches visant à réduire les obstacles à la participation aux activités d'ornithologie et à mieux répondre aux attentes des ornithologues.

PROCÉDURES DE L'ÉTUDE Il vous faudra de 15 à 20 minutes pour remplir le sondage en ligne. Veuillez prendre le temps de bien considérer vos réponses aux questions. Rappelez-vous qu'il n'y a pas de bonnes ou de mauvaises réponses. Veuillez retourner le questionnaire rempli en utilisant l'enveloppe de retour affranchie.

RISQUES ET AVANTAGES Aucun risque prévisible n'est associé à la participation à cette recherche. Il est peu probable que vous éprouviez un inconfort à la suite de votre participation à cette étude. Bien que votre participation à cette recherche ne vous procure pas des avantages directs, il est prévu que les résultats nous aideront à comprendre pourquoi les personnes choisissent (ou non) de pratiquer l'ornithologie.

CONFIDENTIALITÉ Votre identité demeurera strictement confidentielle. Votre nom ne figurera pas dans les rapports relatifs à l'étude. Tous les documents seront identifiés uniquement par un numéro de code et conservés dans un classeur sous clé et dans un dossier informatique protégé par un mot de passe. Les données recueillies pour cette étude seront conservées aux fins d'utilisation future pour sonder les opinions et les attitudes du public concernant la gestion des oiseaux et des terres humides. Personne en dehors de l'équipe de recherche n'aura accès aux réponses individuelles.

PERSONNES-RESSOURCES Si vous avez des questions au sujet de cette recherche ou si vous souhaitez obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires, n'hésitez pas à communiquer avec H. Harshaw, *Ph. D.* au numéro apparaissant en haut de la première page de cette lettre. Le *Comité de l'éthique de la recherche de l'Université de l'Alberta* a analysé le plan de cette étude pour veiller à ce qu'il respecte les lignes directrices en matière d'éthique. Si vous avez des questions au sujet des droits des participants et du respect des principes relatifs à l'éthique de la recherche, veuillez communiquer avec le *Bureau de l'éthique de la recherche* au **780-492-2615**.

CONSENTEMENT La participation à cette étude est tout à fait volontaire, et vous pouvez refuser d'y participer sans subir de pénalité. Vous pouvez sauter une question si vous n'êtes pas à l'aise d'y répondre, mais nous vous invitons à répondre à toutes les questions, si possible. Lorsque vous remplissez et soumettez ce sondage, vous consentez à participer à cette étude. Comme l'information sera recueillie de façon anonyme dans le cadre de cette recherche, nous ne pourrons attribuer des commentaires à des personnes en particulier et c'est pourquoi vous ne pourrez retirer vos contributions une fois que vous aurez soumis vos réponses.

Je vous prie d'agrérer mes salutations distinguées.



Howard Harshaw

Appendix D

University of Alberta Research Ethics Office Project Approval

2018-07-26, 2:16 PM

**RESEARCH ETHICS OFFICE**

308 Campus Tower
 Edmonton, AB, Canada T6G 1K8
 Tel: 780.492.0459
 Fax: 780.492.9429
www.reo.ualberta.ca

Notification of Approval

Date: September 2, 2015
 Study ID: Pro00054255
 Principal Investigator: Howard Harshaw
 Study Title: Understanding the dynamics of people's interactions with waterfowl: Assessing stakeholder and professional preferences for waterfowl management in Canada.
 Approval Expiry Date: Thursday, September 1, 2016

Approved Consent Form: Approval Date Approved Document

Sponsor/Funding Agency:	Ducks Unlimited Canada (PRO)	5268
	Environment Canada	5278

Sponsor/Funding Agency: Wildlife Habitat Canada

Project ID	Project Title	Speed Other Code	Information
RES0025856	Understanding the dynamics of people's interactions with waterfowl: Assessing stakeholder and professionals preferences for waterfowl management in Canada		
RSO-Managed Funding:	RES0025428 Understanding the dynamics of people's interactions with waterfowl: Assessing stakeholder and professionals preferences for waterfowl management in Canada		
	RES0027651 Understanding the dynamics of people's interactions with waterfowl: Assessing stakeholder and professionals preferences for waterfowl management in Canada		

Thank you for submitting the above study to the Research Ethics Board 2 . Your application has been reviewed and approved on behalf of the committee.

A renewal report must be submitted next year prior to the expiry of this approval if your study still requires ethics approval. If you do not renew on or before the renewal expiry date, you will have to re-submit an ethics application.

Approval by the Research Ethics Board does not encompass authorization to access the staff, students, facilities or resources of local institutions for the purposes of the research.

2018-07-26, 2:16 PM

Sincerely,

Stanley Varnhagen, PhD
Chair, Research Ethics Board 2

Note: This correspondence includes an electronic signature (validation and approval via an online system).

Appendix E

North American Birdwatching Non-Response Results

Question E1: “Do you ever participate in birdwatching or birding?”**Table 1.** Do you ever participate in birdwatching or birding?

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	687	100.0%	647	94.2%		
No	0	0.0%	40	5.8%	41.199	1 < .001
TOTAL	687	100.0%	687	100.0%		0.173

Question 2: In the past 12 months, did you take any trips at least 1.6km or more from your home primarily for birdwatching?**Table E2.** In the past 12 months, did you take any trips at least 1.6km or more from your home primarily for birdwatching?

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	517	75.3%	447	65.1%		
No	170	24.7%	194	34.9%	5.078	1 0.024
TOTAL	687	100.0%	687	100.0%		0.062

Question 3: In the past 12 months, about how many trips at least 1.6 km (1 mile) from your home did you take primarily for birdwatching?**Table E3.** In the past 12 months, about how many trips at least 1.6 km (1 mile) from your home did you take primarily for birdwatching?

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	514	37.78	64.855				
NR Survey	458	26.50	45.011	3.176	916.799	< .05	0.202

Question E4: How would you rate your own ability to observe and identify birds?**Table 4.** How would you rate your own ability to observe and identify birds?

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	686	4.44	1.324				
NR Survey	631	4.37	1.414	0.841	1315	> .05	–

Question 5: Other than at your home, where do most of your birdwatching activities occur?**Table E5.** Other than at your home, where do most of your birdwatching activities occur?

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	Φ_c
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Privately-owned lands with no general public access	50	7.3%	43	7.1%		
Publicly-accessible lands	593	86.3%	487	80.9%	24.956	3
I only watch birds at my home	33	4.8%	70	11.6%		
I'm not sure	11	1.6%	2	0.3%		
TOTAL	687	100.0%	602	100.0%		

Question 6: Involvement in birdwatching**Table E6a.** Developing my skills and abilities in birdwatching is important to me.

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	687	4.03	0.760	-2.773	1312.441	< .05	0.146
NR Survey	321	4.14	0.742				

Table E6b. If I couldn't go birdwatching I am not sure what I would do instead.

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	686	2.38	1.070	0.349	1316	> .05	–
NR Survey	632	2.36	1.014				

Table E6c. Birdwatching has a central role in my life.

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	686	3.42	1.133	2.751	1311.760	< .05	0.154
NR Survey	629	3.25	1.071				

Table E6d. Birdwatching is one of the most enjoyable activities I do.

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	683	4.14	0.788				
NR Survey	633	3.93	0.831	4.712	1314	< .001	0.259

Table E6e. Challenging my birdwatching skills is important.

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	684	3.60	0.994				
NR Survey	628	3.56	0.335	0.587	1310	> .05	–

Table E6f. Most of my friends are in some way connected with birdwatching.

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	685	2.57	1.038				
NR Survey	633	2.38	0.993	3.388	1316	< .01	0.187

Table E6g. Using new techniques, technology and equipment to help me identify more birds is important to me.

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	686	3.36	0.977				
NR Survey	632	3.09	1.034	4.899	1316	< .001	0.268

Table E6h. The sights and sounds of nature are important to birdwatching.

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	686	4.54	0.607				
NR Survey	632	4.49	0.612	1.407	1316	> .05	–

Table E6i. Getting to enjoy the natural environment through birdwatching is important.

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	685	4.48	0.652				
NR Survey	629	4.48	0.652	-0.043	1312	> .05	–

Table E6j. Getting a chance to add a new bird to my life list is important to me.

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	687	3.62	0.989	-0.874	1317	> .05	–
NR Survey	632	3.67	0.994				

Table E6k. A lot of my life is organized around birdwatching.

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	687	2.91	1.173	5.221	1314	< .001	0.292
NR Survey	629	2.58	1.086				

Table E6l. Being in nature is an important part of birdwatching.

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	685	4.53	0.629	0.019	1318	> .05	–
NR Survey	635	4.53	0.641				

Question 7: Participation in nature-based activities.

Table E7a. Spending time in nature away from home (e.g., picnicking, relaxing in nature, camping, hiking).

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ	
	Full Survey	NR Survey					
Yes	660	96.2%	647	94.7%			
No	26	3.8%	36	5.3%	1.736	1	> .05
TOTAL	686	100.0%	683	100.0%			0.036

Table E7b. Viewing wildlife (e.g., wildlife watching, bird watching, bird feeding, wildlife photography).

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ	
	Full Survey	NR Survey					
Yes	683	99.6%	671	98.4%			
No	3	0.4%	11	1.6%	4.666	1	< .05
TOTAL	686	100.0%	682	100.0%			0.058

Table E7c. Learning about nature (e.g., attending festivals or lectures, visiting a nature center).

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	531	78.3%	506	74.4%		
No	147	21.7%	174	25.6%	2.871	1
TOTAL	678	100.0%	680	100.0%		

Table E7d. Backyard/at-home nature activities (e.g., gardening, landscaping).

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	637	92.9%	644	94.2%		
No	49	7.1%	40	5.8%	0.945	1
TOTAL	686	100.0%	684	100.0%		

Table E7e. Fishing.

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	146	21.3%	202	29.8%		
No	541	78.7%	476	70.2%	13.107	1
TOTAL	687	100.0%	678	100.0%		

Table E7f. Hunting other migratory birds (doves, woodcock, rail, etc.).

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	7	1.0%	20	2.9%		
No	674	99.0%	661	97.1%	6.386	1
TOTAL	681	100.0%	681	100.0%		

Table E7g. Hunting other game birds (grouse, pheasants).

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	34	5.0%	53	7.8%		
No	649	95.0%	628	92.2%	4.492	1
TOTAL	683	100.0%	681	100.0%		

Table E7h. Hunting all other game animals (deer, elk, rabbit, etc.).

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	40	5.9%	62			
No	642	94.1%	619	5.164	1	< .05
TOTAL	682	100.0%	681	100.0%		- 0.062

Table E7i. Watching birds at my home.

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	684	99.7%	674	98.5%		
No	2	0.3%	10	1.5%	5.404	1
TOTAL	686	100.0%	684	100.0%		0.063

Table E7j. Feeding birds at my home.

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	595	87.0%	604	88.4%		
No	89	13.0%	79	11.6%	0.662	1
TOTAL	684	100.0%	683	100.0%		-

Table E7k. Watching birds away from my home.

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	665	97.4%	637	93.3%		
No	18	2.6%	46	6.7%	12.852	1
TOTAL	683	100.0%	683	100.0%		0.097

Table E7l. Photographing or filming birds.

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	532	78.7%	478	70.2%		
No	144	21.3%	203	29.8%	12.901	1
TOTAL	676	100.0%	681	100.0%		0.098

Table E7m. Counting/monitoring birds (e.g. Christmas or Backyard Bird Count).

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	460	67.5%	448	65.7%		
No	221	32.5%	234	34.3%	0.529	1 > .05
TOTAL	681	100.0%	682	100.0%		-

Table E7n. Recording the birds you see on a list, online or on paper.

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	532	78.0%	500	73.4%		
No	150	22.0%	181	26.6%	3.895	1 < .05
TOTAL	682	100.0%	681	100.0%		0.053

Table E7o. Installing or maintaining nest boxes for birds.

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	292	43.2%	333	48.8%		
No	384	56.8%	350	51.2%	4.229	1 < .05
TOTAL	676	100.0%	683	100.0%		- 0.056

Question 9: eBird Participation.**Table E8.** How important is participating in eBird to you?

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	687	2.67	0.908				
NR Survey	672	2.65	0.913	0.390	1356.028	> .05	-

Question 10: Membership in Bird Studies Canada.**Table E9.** Are you a member of Bird Studies Canada?

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ
	Full Survey	NR Survey				
Yes	272	39.7%	190	28.4%		
No	414	60.3%	479	71.6%	19.075	1 < .001
TOTAL	686	100.0%	669	100.0%		0.119

Question 11: Age.**Table E10.** Respondent age.

Data Source	n	Mean	SD	t	DF	p-value	d
Full Survey	677	55.14	15.983	-			
NR Survey	582	59.85	14.856	- 5.451	1253.723	> .001	-

Question 12: Gender.**Table E11.** Respondent gender.

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ	
	Full Survey	NR Survey					
Male	309	45.4%	275	47.1%			
Female	371	54.6%	309	52.9%	0.343	1	> .05
TOTAL	680	100.0%	584	100.0%			

Question 13: Education.**Table E12.** Respondent level of education.

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ_c	
	Full Survey	NR Survey					
Some High School	10	1.5%	9	1.5%			
High School	54	7.9%	48	8.2%			
Some University/College	84	12.3%	92	15.8%			
University/College Degree	307	45.1%	296	50.7%	14.817	5	< .05
Graduate degree	218	32.0%	132	22.6%			
Other	8	1.2%	7	1.2%			
TOTAL	681	100.0%	584	100.0%			

Question 14: Rural land ownership.**Table E13.** Do you own land in a rural area (outside of an urban or suburban area)?

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ	
	Full Survey	NR Survey					
Yes	228	33.2%	357	59.9%			
No	458	66.8%	239	40.1%	91.389	1	< .001
TOTAL	686	100.0%	596	100.0%			

Question 15: Characterization of community of residence.**Table E14.** Which of these categories best describes the place where you live now?

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ_c		
	Full Survey	NR Survey						
Large urban area (population of 500,000 or more)	200	29.2%	138	23.0%				
Medium urban area (population between 50,000 and 499,999)	170	24.8%	140	23.4%				
Small city (population between 10,000 and 49,999)	84	12.3%	80	13.4%	8.964	4	> .05	-
Small town (population between 2,000 and 9,999)	84	12.3%	91	15.2%				
Rural area (population less than 2,000)	147	21.5%	150	25.0%				
TOTAL	685	100.0%	599	100.0%				

Question 16: Personal income.**Table E15.** Please indicate which of the following categories applies to your personal income for the last 12 months.

Response	Data Source		χ^2	DF	p-value	ϕ_c		
	Full Survey	NR Survey						
Less than \$24,999	112	18.0%	69	12.9%				
\$25,000 – \$49,999	150	24.1%	145	27.1%				
\$50,000 – \$74,999	137	22.0%	147	27.4%				
\$75,000 – \$99,999	107	17.2%	85	15.9%				
\$100,000 – \$149,999	80	12.8%	60	11.2%	12.854	8	> .05	-
\$150,000 – \$199,999	15	2.4%	18	3.4%				
\$200,000 – \$249,999	9	1.4%	5	0.9%				
\$250,000 – \$299,999	3	0.5%	2	0.4%				
\$300,000 or more	10	1.6%	5	0.9%				
TOTAL	623	100.0%	536	100.0%				

Question 17: Reason for not responding to initial survey requests.**Table E16.** Please let us know why you chose not to complete the survey online earlier (check all that apply).

Reason	%
I didn't receive the invitation in the mail	42.5%
I don't have access to the internet	1.2%
I have internet access, but couldn't open the website	1.7%
I didn't have time to complete the study earlier	27.9%
I don't like to answer questions online	10.6%
I don't hunt ducks or geese	5.5%
I didn't think the survey applied to me	8.3%